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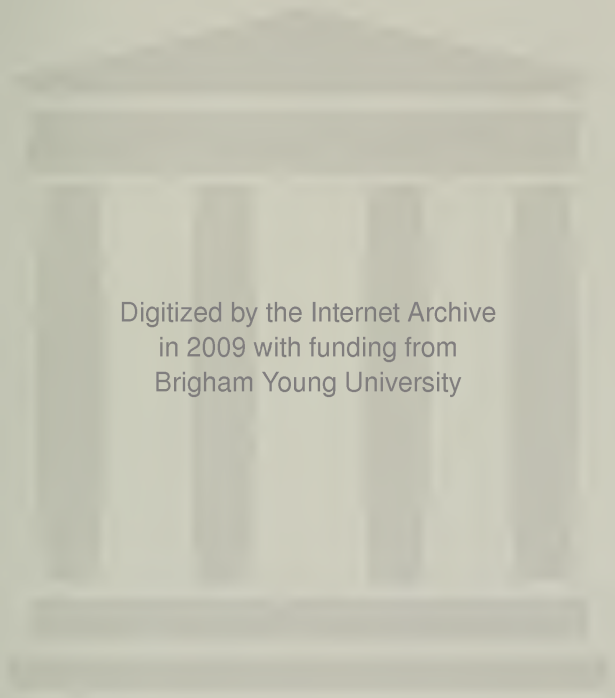
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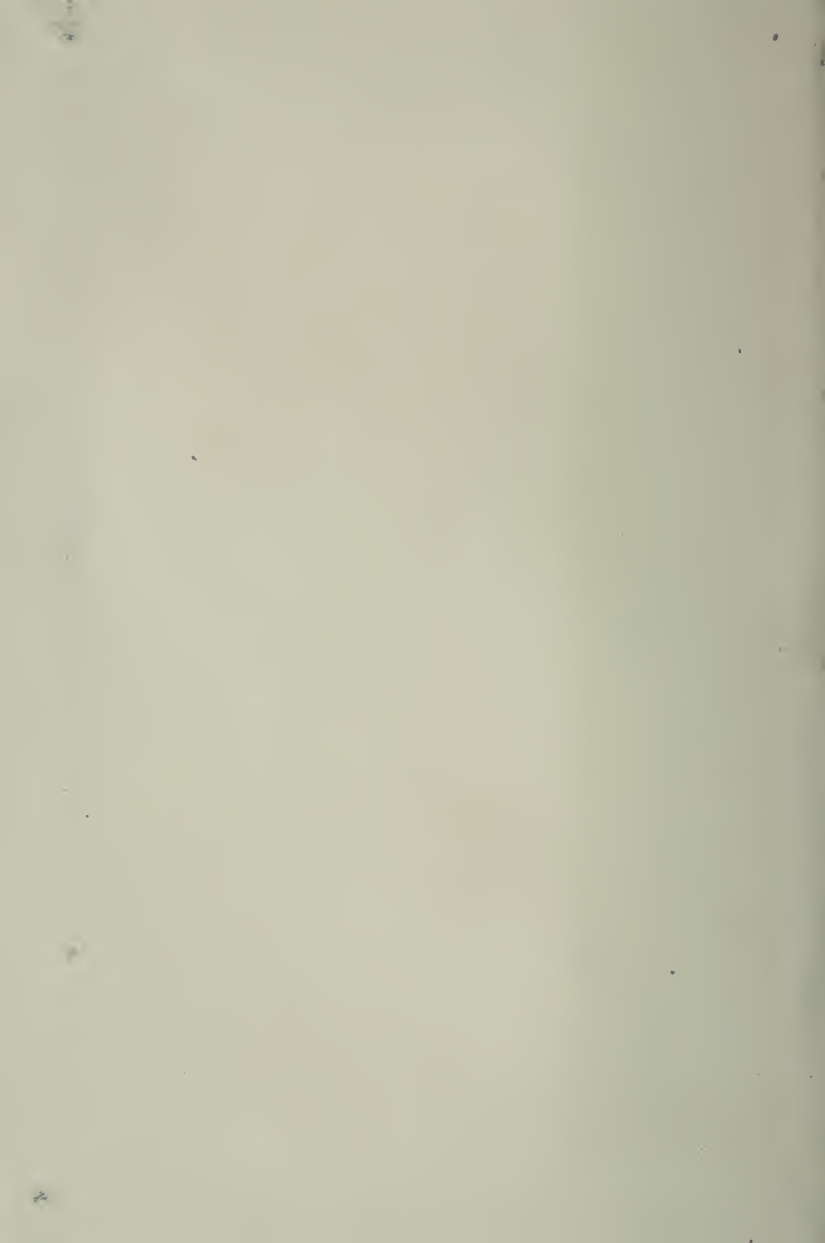
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UTAH

The Tourists' Guide



Compliments of Bureau of Information
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THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION
TEMPLE BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY



Temple Block, Salt Lake City



TEMPLE BLOCK TOUR.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The chief interest of the visitor to Salt Lake City centers about the great Mormon Temple. The "Temple Block," situated in the very heart of the city, is a ten-acre square, surrounded by a stone and adobe wall twelve feet high and three feet thick. Through large gates on each of the four sides the passer-by gets glimpses of the beautifully parked grounds. Immediately inside the south gate is an attractive building of artistic architectural design, with the words "Bureau of Information" inscribed over the door.

Here strangers are cordially welcomed into comfortably furnished rooms, where at brief intervals parties are formed and are escorted through the buildings and grounds by ladies and gentlemen, who give their time freely for the entertainment of the visiting public.

The ground floor of the Bureau consists of two large reception



Interior Bureau of Information

rooms, which are handsomely furnished; and rest rooms, reading desks, writing rooms, etc., are provided for the convenience of tourists.

The large room on the second floor is furnished as a library, reading room, and rest room with writing desks, tables, chairs and lounges. The open balconies provide additional rest rooms on each side of the building.

Each year from 200,000 to 300,000 visitors are entertained here. Literature is distributed very liberally and all is given free. "No fees charged and no donations received," is a watchword on these grounds.

An attendant informed the company that as many as thirty-nine States and seven foreign countries had been represented upon the registry books in one day. The writer joined one of the tourist parties, a company perhaps of somewhat unusual interest, due to the variety of points of view represented by its members, among whom were a scientist, an artist, a clergyman, and a newspaper man, as well as the average tourist, full of curiosity. We were escorted, moreover, by a very interesting young lady.

Assembly Hall.—As we approached the Assembly Hall we passed the Sea Gull Monument. The Assembly Hall



Library Reading Room Second Floor.

is a semi-Gothic structure of gray granite, which occupies the southwest corner of the grounds. It was built during 1877 to 1882 and is 68x120 feet in dimensions. Our guide informed us that this building, with a seating capacity of about 2,000 is used for religious services, including German and Scandinavian meetings, and also for public lectures and concerts for which the big Tabernacle would be larger than necessary.

Our scientist commended the plain seats as sensible and sanitary. The clergyman asked if there were no pews in any of the Mormon churches. "No," answered the guide, "there are no rental seats or pews in any of our places of worship. All people are served alike, banker and day-laborer seating themselves side by side. Moreover, there are no collections made and no contribution boxes found in our churches, the organization being supported by the tithes of the people. The Mormons observe the ancient law of tithing as it was given to the children of Israel, by which a member pays one-tenth of his income, as a free-will offering, for the support of the Church."

Our artist next inquired the significance of the beehive sketched on the ceiling just above the pipe organ. We were informed that the beehive is the State emblem, symbolizing industry. The early settlers established a form of State government and sought admission to the Union under the name of the State of Deseret. "Deseret," said our guide, "is a word taken from the Book of Mormon, meaning, in the language of the ancient people of this continent, the honey bee. When, however, we were given territorial government and subsequently Statehood it was under the name of Utah, this title being derived from the name

of the Ute Indian tribe. We retained the beehive as our state emblem, for it symbolizes the activity and industry which have been and are fundamental in the structure and growth of our great Western State."

Tabernacle.—We went out at the north door of the Assembly Hall, facing directly the world-famed Tabernacle. As we passed from the one building to the other we were refreshed with the fragrance and beauty of the foliage and well kept flower beds.

We entered the Tabernacle at the west end and took our stand on a level with the pulpits and almost at the base of the renowned organ. The plainness and simplicity of the building first impressed us, but as we surveyed the long rows of seats and the tremendous vaulted ceiling, the vastness of the place grew upon us and inspired mingled feelings of solemnity, awe, and admiration.

The Tabernacle is an immense auditorium, elliptic in shape, and seats, 8,000 people. It is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and 80 feet in height. The self-supporting wooden roof is a remarkable work of engineering. It rests upon pillars or buttresses of red



Temple Grounds.

sandstone which stand 10 to 12 feet apart in the whole circumference of the building. The pillars support wooden arches, 10 feet in thickness and spanning 150 feet. These arches, of a lattice-truss construction, are put together with wooden pins, there being no nails or iron of any kind used in the frame work. The building was erected from 1863 to 1867. This being before the railroads reached Utah, all the imported material used in the construction had to be hauled with ox-teams from the Missouri river. It was for this reason that wooden pins were used in place of heavy nails. The roof now has a metallic covering, which a few years ago replaced the old wooden shingles.



Avenue on Temple Block.

The original cost of this building was about \$300,000, exclusive of the cost of the organ.

Regular public services are held in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock, (except the first Sunday in each month which is observed as Fast Day), and during the summer season free organ recitals are given daily (except Sundays) for the visiting public.

Our guide, promising to illustrate the acoustic properties of the building, led the way through the long gallery to the end of the building farthest from the organ. Arriving at this new position, our attention was courteously invited by the custodian, who occupied the place we had left a few moments before. At this distance of 200 feet, he dropped a pin on the wooden railing, and also whispered, both of which we heard with incredible distinctness. Our guide assured us that when all is quiet this whisper or pin-drop can be heard from any position in the building.

"Who was the architect of this remarkable structure?" asked the scientist, "and where did he get his idea?"

"The Tabernacle was planned and erected under the direction of our pioneer leader, Brigham Young. He was a glazier and

cabinet-maker by trade, but had been schooled chiefly by hardship and experience."

"By what you must call wonderful genius," continued the guide, "he not only designed such remarkable buildings as this and the Temple, but he built an equally wonderful commonwealth; one which is unique among the Middle and Western States for the law and order, religious devotion, and loyalty which characterize its earliest history. For all this you must recognize Brigham Young as a genius, but to us he was an inspired man; a prophet of God, the divinely chosen successor to our Prophet-founder Joseph Smith."

Sincere enthusiasm was apparent in the face of our guide as she uttered these strange comments. Perhaps it was this very enthusiasm which attracted us, and led several of our party to ask questions about Joseph Smith and the founding of the Church.

"The Prophet Joseph Smith," our guide began, "was instrumental in re-establishing the Church of Christ in accordance with revelations given sometimes directly by the voice of Jesus Christ, sometimes through heavenly messengers, or by divine inspiration. As quite a boy, Joseph Smith was of a religious turn of mind, and sought through study and earnest prayer to know which of the contending sects he should join. It was revealed to him that the perfect plan instituted by Christ, with all the authority and powers of the holy priesthood and the spiritual gifts enjoyed by the early church was about to be restored. After several years of preparation and inspired instruction, the Prophet was divinely authorized to organize the Church in all its former simplicity and spiritual power. This was accomplished in 1830, in the State of New York. Subsequently the church established headquarters successively in the States of Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, and in 1846 and 1847, after the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, was forced to seek refuge in the Rocky Mountains."

Our guide spoke feelingly of the numerous hardships and persecutions which her people endured, which finally culminated in the "Mormon exodus."

"But after all," remarked the artist, "you have at least made your place of banishment an exceedingly pleasant retreat."

As we were leaving the Tabernacle the clergyman asked who did the preaching in that immense building. We were informed that the Mormons have no professional or paid preachers, but that the presiding officer at any meeting calls members of the congre-

gation, frequently without previous notice, to address the people. It was explained that such a speaker is entirely free in his utterances, unrestrained by any feeling of financial dependence upon his congregation. Moreover, no select class is relied upon to be versed in the theology of the Church, but every member is expected to un-



Tabernacle Grounds.

derstand its doctrines and be prepared to expound them and to exhort his fellow members. A very wide distribution of responsibility is in this way secured.

“Do women ever occupy these or any of your pulpits?” was asked by a lady of the party.

“Certainly they do.

Not a few of the great women orators of the world have spoken from this stand: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, May Wright Sewall, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mme. Lydia Von F. Mountford, and many others.”

“But what about your own women? Do they ever come out in public?”

“Yes, indeed. Our women are the freest, most intensely individualistic women on the earth. They have three organizations of their own. The Relief Society was organized in 1842 by the Prophet Joseph Smith, as a special women’s council with philanthropic and educational possibilities. This organization now numbers over fifty thousand women, has up-to-date offices and headquarters, a periodical issued monthly, owns many ward houses, spends thousands of dollars yearly for charity, and keeps thousands more in its treasury constantly. The Young Ladies’ Mutual Improvement Association was organized by Brigham Young in 1859, the first association being among his own daughters. This association numbers over forty thousand girls, has thousands of books in its libraries, gathers and disburses thousands of dollars annually in educational and other directions, has a magazine in

its thirty-second volume, which the young women own, edit and control. The Primary Association has nearly thirty thousand children marshaled under its banner, has offices and headquarters in the Bishop's Building, and publishes its own magazine. This Association was organized under the direction of President John Taylor, and has the training of the children in ethics and religion as its basic thought and purpose. All of these organizations have General Boards.

"The women conduct their own services, under the supervising direction of the priesthood of the Church, do their own speaking, and have their own choirs. They have Stake and Ward conferences in all their organizations, at stated periods. The members of their General Boards travel constantly, visiting the branches and missions and founding their organizations everywhere even extending to England, Germany, Scandinavia, Australia, Canada, Mexico and to the islands of the sea. There are suffrage organizations in Utah among our women, with clubs and councils, while literature, art and music claim thousands of our young people as votaries and students. Women have full suffrage in Utah."

We were somewhat stunned by the rush of unusual experiences and unexpected information, so we followed our guide quietly as she led the way down the broad stairway from the gallery, and thus found ourselves facing the west front of the Temple.

Temple.—Our guide led us to a position from which we had an excellent view of this massive granite structure with its six majestic spires.

The Temple is $186\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 99 feet wide; its greatest height being 222 feet to the top of the figure which surmounts the central eastern tower. Less than six years after the first pioneers found here a desolate, sage-brush wilderness, they commenced this building. They laid the foundation walls, sixteen feet wide and eight feet deep, while above ground the walls vary in thickness from nine to six feet. In 1873 the railroad was built to the granite quarries, about twenty miles southeast of the city. Up to that time the huge blocks of stone were hauled by ox teams, requiring at times, four yoke of oxen four days to transport a single stone. The building was not completed until 1893, just forty years after it was commenced. Of course, there were intervals when work had to be suspended, owing to the poverty of the people and other



Temple Quarries.

were shown through the building, but since its dedication, April 6, 1893, no visitors have been admitted.

"That's strange," remarked the clergyman, at this point, "we admit everyone to our churches." "Yes," put in a tourist, "I have traveled around the world and have entered the churches everywhere." "I grant," answered our guide, smiling good naturedly. "that you may find many peculiar things about us. Unlike synagogues, churches, cathedrals and other places of worship, the Temple is not designed as a place of public assembly for the people in general. It is to us what Solomon's temple was to the sincere Jews, a holy place, devoted to sacred ordinances. We perform here marriage and baptismal ceremonies and other sacred rites, some of which are for the dead. Our regular churches are open to all."

Ordinances.—"Do I understand that you perform ordinances for the dead?" asked a lady in the party.

"Yes," was the answer, "we baptize and perform other rites for the dead. We believe that there is hope in the future life for those to whom the chance has not come in this life to receive the benefits of Christ's vicarious atonement. We believe, as is taught in the Bible, the Gospel is preached in the spirit world to the dead (I Peter 3:18; I Peter 4:6; John 5:25-28). But the outward ordinances of the Gospel, such as baptism, pertain to this world and may be performed in a vicarious way by the living for the dead. That is to say, the living are baptized in our Temple in the names

difficulties that confronted them in early days. The building cost in all about \$4,000,000.

Visitors are never admitted to the Temple. Our guide informed us that just after it was completed large numbers of the visiting public, together with a great many residents of Salt Lake, not members of the Mormon Church,

of, or proxies for, their dead ancestors; the efficacy of the ordinance depending upon its acceptance or rejection by the one for whom it is performed. The Apostle Paul's clear reference in ecclesiastical history proves that it was a doctrine of the early Christian Church. This, with many other precious truths, has been restored to the Latter-day Saints by revelation."

"Our baptisms," continued our guide, "are all performed by immersion, and for the purpose there is provided in the Temple a font, supported by twelve brazen oxen, similar to those in Solomon's Temple, of which we read in the Old Testament (1 Kings 7:23-25).

"Perhaps you begin to understand now why this structure is not public. It is not even open to all members of our own Church, but only to those in good standing. This means simply those who are striving to live consistent Christian lives, moral and upright in their conduct, and temperate in their habits. In all such matters the Mormon people are very strict indeed."

"On that score," put in the scientist, "we have seen enough since coming to Utah to vindicate you, for an exceedingly frugal and industrious people is never a bad people. These very monuments to your thrift and self-sacrifice speak more forcibly for your character than anything you can say."

Marriages.—Recurring to our guide's statement that marriages were performed in the Temple, a lady in the party asked if all Mormon marriages are solemnized there.

"No," was the answer, "unfortunately not quite all of our young people have that standing in the Church which will entitle them to go into our Temple, but a large majority of them are married in this or in one of the three other such buildings that we have in other parts of Utah. There is a difference, however, between marriages solemnized in our Temple and those performed elsewhere. The same power which Christ gave to His apostles, saying, 'Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven' is held in our Church today, and marriages performed by that authority are binding for all eternity. Thus we believe that the family ties that we form in this life, and which are so dear to us.

will be perpetuated beyond the grave. Those sealing ordinances are performed in our Temples, and we regard them among the most sacred ceremonies of our Church. Those of our people who are married outside our Temples are married for this life only."

"Are there any divorces in your Church?" asked the newspaper man.

"Of course," was the reply, "the same power which makes the bond may also loose it, but it is only upon the gravest grounds that church divorces are granted, they are exceedingly rare."

"Who determines who may go into your Temples?" asked the clergyman.

The guide then explained that the Mormon Church is divided into 83 divisions, called stakes, presided over by a president and two counselors, and these stakes are divided into small districts called wards, each of which is presided over by three men, a bishop and two counselors. These bishops are expected to be acquainted with all the members of their wards, and it is from them that recommends are obtained, certifying worthiness to enter the Temple. There are about forty-five of these ecclesiastical wards in Salt Lake City and about 900 in the whole Mormon Church. In each ward they have a meetinghouse or chapel where Sunday Schools are held Sunday mornings, also services Sunday evenings, and numerous meetings during the week.

In this connection it was explained that in each of these wards the bishop has laboring under him a number of "teachers" whose duty it is to visit every member in their respective districts once a month and thus share with the presiding authority the responsibility of instructing all members in their spiritual duties and exhorting them to faithfulness. These monthly house-to-house visits enlist the services of an army of church workers. Also as these "teachers" make their visits, they are expected to take cognizance of the temporal needs of the people, and if any are found to be poor and require relief, this fact is reported to the bishop of the ward and their wants are supplied from funds in his keeping. All this provision for charity is in addition to the Woman's Relief Society organization in each ward, described by our guide in the Tabernacle. The Mormons, as our scientist remarked, have certainly solved for themselves the very grave social problems of poor

relief. Their system largely avoids the evils and dangers of promiscuous distribution of charity.

Symbols.—Our guide was about to lead the way back to the Bureau of Information, when the artist who had been scanning the Temple more closely than the rest of us, asked if the symbols of the sun, moon and stars, forming part of the decorative scheme of the building, had any significance.

In the answer we were informed that there is practically no feature in the structure and decoration of the Temple that is not symbolic.

"The sun, moon and stars," the answer was, "symbolize a very important point in our theology. We reject the idea of one heaven where all who attain to a certain degree of righteousness enjoy eternal bliss, and one place of eternal punishment to which all who fall short of this degree are irrevocably assigned. We believe that though all mankind will be resurrected, there are different degrees of reward, exaltation and glory awaiting us hereafter, and that Christ shall reward 'every man according to his works' (Matt. 16:27). The symbols of sun, moon and stars are used in this connection in the writings of the Apostle Paul (I Cor. 15:41). 'There is one glory of the sun, and other glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; as one star differeth from another star in glory, so also is the resurrection of the dead.' This doctrine is more elaborately expounded in a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith. Mormonism teaches a doctrine of eternal progression, in which progression this life is a brief but vital stage."

Our newspaper man, begging permission to put just one more question, asked of what the figure which surmounts the central spire of the Temple is made and what it represents.

Moroni and the Book of Mormon.—"That figure," was the reply, "12 feet in height, is of hammered copper, covered with gold leaf. It represents the Angel Moroni, the son of Mormon."

"Well, who was Mormon?" asked a half dozen questioners at once.

"He was the compiler and writer of the Book of Mormon," was the answer.

Again came the question, "What is the Book of Mormon?"

Our guide then explained that the Book of Mormon is an inspired historical record of the ancient inhabitants of the American



continent, in many respects corresponding to the Old Testament. The Book is principally a history of a colony which left Jerusalem about 600 years B. C., led by a prophet named Lehi, who was contemporary with the Prophet Jeremiah. This Colony embarked in the Persian gulf and was led by divine guidance to the western coast of America, becoming the nucleus for an extensive people upon this continent. The people had prophets among them who kept a record of their history and of God's dealings with them.

These records were engraved in Hebrew and Egyptian characters upon metallic plates, which were handed down from generation to generation

in the line of the prophets and kings. The Gospel of Christ was revealed to this people and His Church established among them. One of the last of their prophets,* named Mormon, who lived about 400 A. D., made a compilation and abridgment of all the records which came into his hands. His work was therefore called the Book of Mormon.

"It is from the fact that we believe in this book," remarked our guide, "that we are commonly called 'Mormons,' whereas the correct name of our Church is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints."

She explained further that this man, Mormon, passed his record to the care of his son, Moroni, who, after a brief account of his own time, and after witnessing the destruction of the more intelligent of his people, was commanded to hide away the record in a hill, known to that ancient people as Cumorah, and situated in what is now Western New York. It was this same Moroni who revealed to Joseph Smith the hiding place of his record, together with numerous divine instructions, as to the re-establishment of the Church of Christ in our own time. "Mormonism" claims to be this restored Church.

The American Indians, the Latter-day Saints say, are descended from remnants of this ancient people described in the Book of Mormon.

Our guide informed us further that her people regard this revelation received through this heavenly messenger, Moroni, as a direct fulfilment of a prophecy contained in the Revelation of St. John, "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come; and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters" (Rev. 14:6, 7). The "Mormon" people consider it as their particular mission to preach to the world a message of repentance and warning preparatory to the judgments that shall precede the second coming of the Christ and His millennial reign.

With a promise to show us copies of the Book, and to furnish us freely with tracts containing further information, our guide led us back to the Bureau of Information. Several of our party bought cloth-bound copies of the Book of Mormon.

This is not, by the way, the "Mormon" Bible. The "Mormons" use King James' Translation as freely as do other Christians, but use the Book of Mormon as an additional book of scripture, containing, they maintain, many valuable truths supplementary to the Jewish scriptures.

En route to the Bureau, we passed two life-size statues, in bronze, of Joseph Smith, the prophet, and his brother, Hyrum, of whom our guide spoke almost reverently in the Tabernacle.



Statues of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith.

Our guide informed us that the statues formerly occupied niches at the east end of the Temple, but were later placed in the open grounds so that visitors might more easily see them and become familiar with the noble mission of the martyr brothers, by means of the inscriptions on the respective pedestals.

Inscription on the front tablet of the Prophet's statue:

JOSEPH SMITH

The Prophet of the new dispensation of the gospel of Jesus Christ our Lord. He was born at Sharon, Vermont, on the 23rd of December, 1805; and suffered martyrdom for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus at Carthage, Illinois, on the 27th of June, 1844.

HIS VISION OF GOD

I saw two personages whose glory and brightness defy all description. One of them spake unto me and said:

THIS IS MY BELOVED SON: HEAR HIM.

I asked which of all the sects was right and which I should join. I was answered I must join none of them; they were all wrong; they teach for doctrine the commandments of men; I received a promise that the fullness of the gospel would at some future time be made known to me.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

This book was revealed to him, and he translated it by the gift and power of God. It is an inspired history of ancient America, and contains the fullness of the gospel. It is the American Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

Joseph Smith received divine authority through the ministration of angels to teach the gospel and administer the ordinances thereof. He established again in the earth the Church of Jesus Christ, organizing it by the will and commandment of God, on the 6th day of April, 1830.

He also received commission to gather Israel and establish Zion on this land of America; to erect temples and perform all ordinances therein both for the living and the dead; and prepare the way for the glorious coming of the Lord Jesus Christ to reign on earth.

Inscription on the back tablet of the statue:

TRUTH-GEMS.

From the Teachings of Joseph Smith.

The glory of God is intelligence.

It is impossible for a man to be saved in ignorance.

Whatever principle of intelligence we attain unto in this life will rise with us in the resurrection.

There is a law irrevocably decreed in heaven before the foundations of this world, upon which all blessings are predicated; and when we obtain any blessing from God it is by obedience to that law on which it is predicated.

This is the work and glory of God: to bring to pass the immortality and eternal life of man.

Adam fell that man might be; and men are that they might have joy.

The intelligence of spirits had no beginning, neither will it have an end. Jesus was in the beginning with the Father: man was also in the beginning with God. Intelligence, or the light of truth was not created or made, neither indeed can be.

The spirit and body is the soul of man; and the resurrection from the dead is the redemption of the soul.

The glory of God is intelligence.

It is the first principle of the gospel to know for a certainty the character of verses with another.

Inscription on tablet of the Patriarch's statue:

HYRUM SMITH.

The Patriarch and a witness of the Book of Mormon.

An elder brother and a steadfast friend and counselor to Joseph Smith, the Prophet.

Born at Tunbridge, Vermont, February 9th, 1800; suffered martyrdom with the Prophet at Carthage, Illinois, on the 27th of June, 1844.

The friendship of the brothers Hyrum and Joseph Smith is foremost among the few great friendships of the world's history. Their names will be classed among the martyrs for religion.

The Book of Mormon—the plates of which Hyrum Smith both saw and handled; the revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants; the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—these, to bring them forth for the salvation of the world, cost the best blood of the 19th century.

"I could pray in my heart that all men were like my brother Hyrum, who possesses the mildness of a lamb and the integrity of Job; and, in short, the meekness and humility of Christ. I love him with that love that is stronger than death."—Joseph Smith.

"If there ever was an exemplary, honest and virtuous man, the embodiment of all that is noble in the human form, Hyrum Smith was the representative."—President John Taylor.

As he shared in the labors, so does he share in the honor and glory of the new dispensation with his prophet brother.

In life they were not divided; in death they were not separated; in glory they are one.



Museum Addition.

Only a few years ago a very extensive addition was made to the Bureau of Information, which now contains the exhibits

of the L. D. S. Church Museum. These exhibits were previously in the Vermont Building but are now more conveniently arranged for the benefit of tourists. Here is displayed a splendid collection of relics relating to Pioneer days, human remains and artifacts pertaining to the mysterious Aborigines of Southeastern Utah,—the Cliff-dwellers.

In the section devoted to early "Mormon" history and Pioneer days in Utah, is a large collection illustrative of the epoch-making migration across the plains and the shifts to which the people were put in establishing a new home in the midst of the mountains. The collection includes a splendid display of both small arms and artillery. Here, too, is to be seen the early printing press on which the first paper of the West was issued in 1850.

The section devoted to the Cliff-dwellers contains numerous human bodies in their sepulchral wrappings of fur and feather cloth, with weapons, ornaments, tools, clothing, utensils and other personal possessions buried with the dead.

This is conceded to be one of the most remarkable collec-



Cliff-Dwellers Section.

tions in the United States. The ethnological section contains material illustrative of the life of the American Indians, the Hawaiians, the Samoans, the Maoris, and others. The traveling public is particularly interested in this splendid collection.

After passing through the Museum the guide directed our attention to the Oldest House in Utah, located east of the Bureau building, and protected from the storms by a unique pergola, erected for the purpose.

This log cabin was built in September, 1847, by Osmyn Deuel, and was located just north of the east portal of the Old Fort. Two years later it was bought by Albert Carrington, who removed it to the corner of First North and West Temple streets, where it stood until it was moved to the Museum, in July, 1912. During the survey of the Great Salt Lake and adjacent country, Government Surveyor Stansbury made his headquarters in this house.

In 1866 Zebulon Jacobs married Frances Carrington, daughter of Albert Carrington, and made the little log house his home for one year, after which he rented it for nearly thirty years. Since about 1895 it has been vacant.

Before moving the cabin, photographs were taken from all possible standpoints and during the removal each piece of wood was numbered, with its exact location indicated on the photograph. It was thus possible to rebuild the old house in the Museum precisely as it has stood since 1847.



The Oldest House, under Pergola.

THE GREAT ORGAN

In the west end of the Tabernacle is the Great Organ. It was originally constructed over 50 years ago by Utah artisans, and most of it from native material. It was built under the direction of Joseph Ridges, who was assisted by Neils Johnson, Shure Olsen, Henry Taylor, Frank Woods, and others. Joseph J. Daynes was the first organist and officiated from 1865 to 1900. In later years rapid strides were made in organ construction, and improvements were constantly necessary in order to keep the Organ apace with the times. In 1915 the Church Authorities decided to have the Great Organ thoroughly overhauled and a contract was made accordingly. The original excellent case has been preserved and is now the center of the elevation. A new extension of about 15 feet in width has been built on either side so that the present Organ is practically 30 feet wider than originally. The entire mechanism has been changed and such pipes of the old Organ have been used as were in good condition, and these have been regulated and revoiced to conform to the tonal scheme. Especially notable amongst these old pipes is the large 32-foot open diapason. In the construction of the original Organ, white vertical grain pine was used, which was obtained from the mountains and brought in wagons from St. George, a haul of 400 miles. The great 32-foot pipes required many thousand feet of this particular lumber.

The action of the Organ is electric throughout; the power for which is furnished by low voltage generators. The wind pressure by which the pipes are blown is furnished by centrifugal fans which are rotated by four motors creating thirty-two horse power. Nearly two thousand magnets are used in the mechanism which controls the vast tonal resource of the Organ. The total number of pipes is between seven and eight thousand, and in order to make these pipes speak, wind is forced through them in five, ten, and fifteen-inch pressure. The air enters the Organ through large air chests and some of these are as large as an ordinary room. Above these air chests are thousands of pipes varying in length from five-eighth inch to thirty-two feet long. The interior of the Organ contains one hundred and twelve sets of pipes, which are divided in seven sections, etc.



Tabernacle Choir and Organ.

It is believed that this instrument has now attained a perfection which can hardly be reproduced for many years to come. The console or keyboard of the organ is perhaps one of the most interesting features. It is direct electric in all its mechanism and is exceedingly small in comparison to the mammoth instrument it controls, and supplies the organist with unusual facilities for controlling the instrument. It is wonderfully compact in design, and is movable. "Key-stop" action is used and in addition to the four banks of manual-keys and the pedals, there are no less than 270 different appurtenances, all of which the organist must remember. These consist of stops, couplers, etc. The console is connected with the organ by cables; there are two junction or connection boards in the floor which permit of the console being moved to any desired location on the rostrum. There is also a canceller system provided which consists of small bars running over a group of stop keys, a touch of which may cancel any stops that may be in that department.

The present organ consists of seven organs or divisions, viz.,

great, swell, orchestral, solo, celestial, string, and pedal organs. The celestial organ is located in a brick and concrete chamber under the floor in the east end of the building, more than two hundred feet distant from the main organ. It can be played from either the great or solo manuals, or both, duplex action and stops being provided, so that it is really a two-manual and pedal organ.

The string organ is the latest innovation in organ construction. It consists of seven ranks of pipes of string tone entirely independent of the other stops of this quality in the organ and is located in a separate swell-box behind the other swell-boxes. It can be operated from any manual, or all at the same time, and the shutters of this box become automatically switched to the swell-pedal of that particular organ to which the string organ has been connected.

The different organs are located on the level of the top row of seats in the choir gallery, as follows, beginning at the south side: orchestral, swell, great, and solo. The pedals are distributed in front, on the sides, and back of the other organs.

Free Organ recitals are given under the direction of the First Presidency by Prof. John J. McClellan, organist, and Edw. P. Kimball and Tracy Y. Cannon, assistant organists. The Bureau of Information will cheerfully give tourists the hours of these functions.

A complete description of the Tabernacle and Organ is published in the brochure entitled, "The Salt Lake Tabernacle and World-Famed Organ." The full specifications are contained therein and excellent illustrations of the interior of the Organ.

The Tabernacle Choir. This famous body of singers (known generally as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir) was organized by President Brigham Young in the early days of the State. The original conductors of the choir, in order of their service, have been as follows: John Parry, Stephen Goddard, James Smithies, Prof. Charles J. Thomas, Robert Sands, Prof. George Careless, Prof. E. Beesley and Prof. Evan Stephens. The choir was enlarged to about one hundred singers at the time it was transferred to the large Tabernacle under Prof. Careless' direction, and, with his wife, Mrs. Lavinia Careless, as leading soprano, it achieved almost national reputation.

The present mammoth organization of several hundred enrolled

singers(the largest regular church choir in the world) dates back to 1890. The present conductor is Professor Anthony C. Lund.

The choir members give their services free to this phase of church work.

It is subdivided into eight parts, first and second Soprano, first and second Alto, first and second Tenor, and first and second Bass, which, when occasion requires, make a complete choir of men's voices and a complete choir of women's voices, singing much music thus adapted for separate choirs, as well as music written in double chorus. The soloists are, as a rule, regular members of the chorus.

Since the year, 1893, in addition to giving regular service at the Tabernacle, the choir has taken the following tours out of the state; one to Chicago (to the World's Exposition); one to Denver, (to the International Eisteddfod); three to San Francisco and Northern California; one to Seattle (Exposition); and one to New York City and Washington, D. C., where the members appeared at the White House as guests of the President, appearing also in all the large cities en-route, receiving everywhere the highest praise from critics and music lovers.

Most of the great traveling artists and musical organizations have appeared with the Choir in its famous home-building to the mutual delight of visitors and visited.

In its repertoire are included the leading choral numbers from the master composers of both oratorio and opera, ancient and modern, which are supplemented often with the best compositions of "home" composers.

JUST ISSUED

A profusely illustrated brochure entitled "The Great 'Mormon' Tabernacle with its World-famed Organ and Choir."

Full details and specifications with historical data.

Price 25c postpaid.

Address Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City.

Development of Salt Lake City.

By Prof. Levi Edgar Young, of the University of Utah.

July 23, 1847, a small company of "Mormon" pioneers under the direction of Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, made a camp on City Creek near the spot where Auerbach's store is now located. That day they turned the waters of the mountain stream on to the sun-baked soil and plowed a few acres of ground. The next day, when the main body of pioneers arrived, six acres of potatoes were planted. This was the beginning of Salt Lake City. Sunday, July 25, was spent in thanksgiving and prayer. On Monday, a number of men began exploring the valley, and on Wednesday following, forty acres between the two branches of City Creek were picked out as the site for the Temple. This was subsequently changed to ten acres.



Bird's Eye View of Salt Lake City.

By August 1st a bowery of brush and logs had been constructed on Temple Square and on that day a devotional meeting was held. On Monday, August 2nd, the city was laid out by proper survey. At a general meeting of all colonists, August 22nd, it was moved and seconded to call the city the "City of the Great Salt Lake." The assembly of the people on this occasion was a typical New England town assembly. The people in meeting were accustomed to consider all questions pertaining to their industrial, social and political welfare. These democratic assemblies were characteristic of all the early-day communities of Utah.

During the summer and autumn, a fort was built in what is now the Sixth Ward, on Pioneer Square. This was for protection. Adobes and logs were used, and a space of ten acres was enclosed. Within the fort were small dwellings of from one to two rooms, where the families were assigned. Here the people lived during the first winter and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life.

It was a winter of hard work and careful planning. Flour was doled out by weight to each family, sego and thistle roots were eaten, and now and then the hunters brought in a little meat. Those who were in want had to be helped, but everyone was willing to share with his neighbor. A small grist mill was erected on City Creek in the autumn of '47, and the wheat brought to the valley by the emigrants was ground. But there was no bolting cloth, so the bran and shorts had to be eaten with the flour.

While the first winter was a mild one, the second winter, 1848-49, was severe, and the colonists suffered much from cold and the want of food. Some game was killed, and fortunately a few deer were shot in the canyons, which relieved the people of their hunger. By the summer of 1849, 8,000 acres of land had been surveyed and platted into five and ten-acre lots. Farther south was the church farm of 800 acres, where the cattle and sheep, belonging to the church, were taken care of. The small farms were given to the heads of families by lot, and they were to build their houses, fence their land, and help build irrigating ditches from the main ditch and canal. During that year, three grist mills were operating as well as seven saw mills.

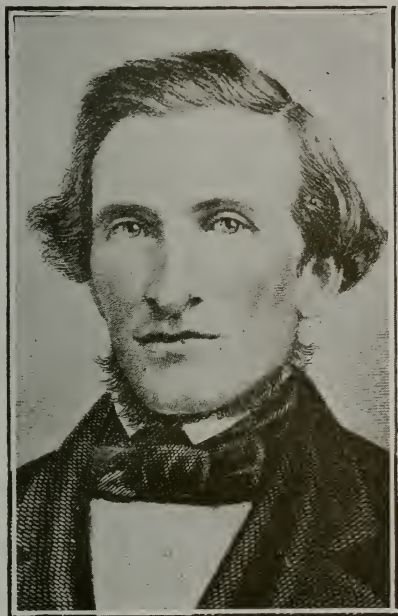
In 1851 Salt Lake City was chartered by the Territorial Legislature, which provided for the first officers of the city to be appointed by the legislature. The charter is interesting, for it indicates the fact that the colonizers of Utah were reared to an interest in and a knowledge of municipal and civic life.

The charter provided for a mayor, four aldermen, and nine councilors. The city council had the power to establish, support and regulate common schools; to make regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases; to establish hospitals and to make laws regulating the same; to provide the city with water, to dig wells, lay pump logs, and pipes, and erect pumps in the streets for the extinguishment of fires, and convenience of

the inhabitants; to establish and support night watchers; to erect market houses and to establish markets and market places; to license, tax, and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions, shows, and amusements; to tax, restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling houses, dram shops, gaming houses, bawdy and other disorderly houses; to provide for the extinguishing of fires; to establish a standard of weights and measures, etc.

The first mayor of Salt Lake City was Jedediah M. Grant, the father of the present head of the "Mormon" Church. The mayor and city council enacted various laws, which had as an object the beautifying of the city, as well as the building and maintenance of good streets.

Salt Lake City was laid out on the square plan of city building with broad and beautiful streets. The streets from the beginning offered every facility for traffic. This is the plan recently suggested, with but a slight change, by the French military engineer, L'Enfant, for French cities. He took the rectangular gridiron plan and laid out broad



Jedediah M. Grant.

diagonal avenues, which opened into a large civic center for the sake of economy. Sunshine and air are essential features to the welfare of cities. The broad, straight streets of Salt Lake City offer facilities in our modern advancement for opportunities which

older cities do not enjoy. Automobiles can be driven from place to place in a minimum of time.

What made Salt Lake beautiful from its inception was the streets, broad sidewalks and lawns intervening between the sidewalks and houses. All the homes of early days were fenced, but the passerby was able to enjoy the flower gardens, shrubbery and greensward. The private gardens and lawns of the old homes contributed much to the beauty of the city. These took the place of the large public parks, although parks were provided for by Brigham Young when the city was originally laid out. Today, Liberty Park, south of the city, provides recreation grounds for thousands of children. Many of the streets of Salt Lake City have become parks, for in the middle for many blocks, some of the thoroughfares have lawns and flower gardens. In the early days, Salt Lake had many beautiful homes. The Devereaux House of William Jennings, one of the wealthy pioneer merchants of Utah, was a center of social life. Here were entertained Presidents Grant and Hayes and Generals Sherman and Sheridan. Acres of lawns and flowers surrounded the house, which was architecturally very beautiful. Then there was the home of William C. Staines, which was a "veritable little paradise of flowers." On Mr. Staines' property was one of the first conservatories in the state, and there many wild plants were domesticated. The homes of the Walker Brothers on Main street were exceptionally beautiful, and Captain William H. Hooper's terraced gardens in the Nineteenth Ward produced great varieties of plants and fruit trees.

Salt Lake City was planned to give comfortable homes to people. With the "Mormon" people, the family has been the sacred unit of government and social life. To develop good home life required land and the beautifying of it. In those early days many beautiful public buildings were erected and today, Salt Lake City has more really artistic architecture than perhaps any other city of like size in the United States. The "Mormon" Tabernacle alone makes Salt Lake famous.



The Hotel Utah is a magnificent, thoroughly fire-proof hostelry of 500 rooms erected at a cost of \$2,250,000, and opened in June, 1911.

No hotel in America has a more ideal location. Situated immediately across the street from the Great "Mormon" Temple with its splendidly kept grounds, and right in the very heart of the interesting and historical spots of the city, and yet in the very center of the shopping district.



Hotel Utah.

The rates for room without bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. With bath, \$3.50 per day and upwards.

Everything in the way of superior service that may be found at the newest and very best hotels of this country—and at sensible prices.

Under the management of Geo. O. Relf.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, the first department store in the United States, was organized under the immediate direction of the noted pioneer, colonizer and leader, Brigham Young, October 16, 1868. It is better and more popularly known as Z. C. M. I.

The chief purpose of the establishment of Z. C. M. I. was the regulation of trade for the benefit of the people of Utah. At the time of its organization merchandise was hauled from the Missouri



river by ox teams, a long and tedious journey of one thousand miles, the actual distance covered being about one thousand and two hundred miles, occupying from three to six months. Due to these conditions, temporary scarcity of goods in common demand frequently occurred, and merchants were not slow to exact exorbitant profits when such conditions prevailed.

To obviate this and promote the general welfare, instead of the enrichment of a few, was in the mind of the projector of Z. C. M. I.

Success attended the venture from the beginning. The movement once begun grew rapidly, so that between the organization and commencement of business over \$245,000 had been subscribed. Part of this, however, represented goods, as five of the local merchants had fallen in with the movement and had turned over their goods for stock in the company.

Business commenced March 1st, 1869, the first year's sales

amounting to \$1,230,700. Incorporation took place in 1870, with a paid up capital of \$220,000.

In 1895, the period of incorporation having expired, the institution was re-incorporated for fifty years with a capital of \$1,077,000. In 1917 the capital was increased to \$6,000,000. This stock is held by some 1300 stockholders. The entire store covers a floor space of some 300,000 feet, having a frontage on the south side of South Temple Street, facing the Utah Hotel, of 90 feet.

The annual sales of Z. C. M. I. are now over \$13,000,000. The average cash dividends have been 11 per cent. In addition to this several stock dividends have been declared. One thousand dollars invested in Z. C. M. I. in March, 1869, has accumulated to \$8,057.20, besides earning to its owner \$10,505.51 in cash. The institution has a Reserve Fund of some \$1,500,000. The dividend at the present time is 8 per cent.

That Z. C. M. I. was the first department store in the United States will be substantiated by investigation. The idea throughout the Union was a new one, in fact, co-operation was looked upon in the East with distrust and suspicion, and Eastern merchants for the moment denied credit or recognition to the Institution's representative. That conditions have changed very materially is evidenced by the fact that some manufacturers have likened Z. C. M. I.'s credit to that of "the Bank of England."

Z. C. M. I. has weathered the storms of three great commercial panics and several business depressions, maintained its credit in the chief financial and business circles of the country, aided materially in the upbuilding of a growing State, and stands today in the front rank as a flourishing, progressive and vigorous institution and enterprise, second to none in the magnificent Empire of the West. Its motto is: "Live and Help to Live."

AN AUTHENTIC RECORD

"Popular History of Utah" by Orson F. Whitney, 588 pages. Profusely illustrated.

A vivid portrayal of the settlement of Utah and its wonderful development.

Address Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City Items.

Salt Lake City invests \$2,000,000 a year in dwelling houses.

These are built mainly by owners and not for speculation.

Has a population a 130,000.

Has as its chief summer resort the great dead sea of America, 22 per cent salt, where the body floats like a cork upon the water.

It is the gateway to the western entrance of the great Yellowstone



Sixth East Street, Salt Lake City.

Park, wonder playground of the world.

Has the finest high school building in America.

Rests at the foot of the Wasatch range of mountains, from nearby peaks of which one can obtain one of the most beautiful landscape and water views in the country.

A view of a sunset on Great Salt Lake outvies in grandeur an artist's wildest dreams.

Has Fort Douglas, one of the most beautiful and largest military posts in the United States.

Has some of the largest and most modern public school buildings in America.

Has trolleyline system extending into the heart of the loftiest mountains of the Rockies.

Has a bountiful supply of the clearest and purest water to be found anywhere, and enough of it to supply millions of people.

Has four great hospitals and numerous church edifices, representing all denominations.

Is within a couple of hours' ride of one of the world's greatest copper mining camps, where 25,000 tons of ore are daily loaded on to cars and run through mills and smelters.

Points of Interest.

Brigham Young Monument is located at the head of Main Street. It is of bronze, was designed by C. E. Dallin, of Boston, a Utah-born artist, and cost \$25,000, exclusive of the pedestal, which is of Utah granite, weighing some hundred and twenty tons.

Church Office, east of the Hotel Utah, is a splendid structure in granite built by the Church for the various offices of the organizations. It is elaborately finished in Utah marbles and is well worthy of a visit.

The Eagle Gate, a historical place of interest, formerly an entrance to the private grounds of President Brigham Young, is one block east of the monument on South Temple Street.

The Beehive and Lion Houses, former residences of President Brigham Young, are near the Eagle Gate, at corner of State Street and South Temple Street.

The Gardo House, opposite the Beehive House, was erected by Brigham Young as a suitable place to receive friends and visitors, but was never used by him.

The Tithing Offices, between the Lion House and the L. D. S. University buildings, were formerly used for the reception and disbursement of the tithes of the Latter-day Saints.

The Historian's Office, east on South Temple Street, opposite the Lion House, was built in 1856. Church history and genealogical work was formerly recorded there.

President Brigham Young's Grave is within a private enclosure on First Avenue, a short distance from the Eagle Gate.

The Social Hall, half a block south of the Eagle Gate, on the east side of State Street, is an old landmark. Social amusements were had there in the early days, and select gatherings are now held in the recently renovated historic building.

The Free Public Library is a handsome building situated on State Street, a short distance north of the Social Hall.

The Salt Lake Theatre, built by Brigham Young, is on the corner of First South Street and State Street, one block from Eagle Gate. It is 174x80 feet, seats 1,800, and is a solid, well-appointed structure.

STREET CAR SERVICE.

Salt Lake City has one of the most complete and up-to-date Street Railway Systems in the country for a city of its size, the present system being the result of growth and development which began with a horse car system in the year 1872.

The local company, the Utah Light and Traction Company, has always been an important factor in the development and extension of the city. The Company has under operation at the present time a total of 145 miles of track, furnishing street car service for Salt Lake City, its suburbs and the adjoining towns of Bountiful and Centerville on the North, to Fort Douglas on the East and the towns of Murray, Sandy, Midvale and Holliday on the South. The equipment, consisting of over 100 cars used for maintaining the regular service, is of the most modern and up-to-date type.

Motive power for the traction operations is supplied by the Utah Power & Light Company, which serves all important points in Utah, as well as a considerable portion of southeastern Idaho and, through its subsidiary, the Western Colorado Power Company, southwestern Colorado. The Power Company operates important water power plants on the following rivers in the state: Bear, Logan, Blacksmith Fork, Weber, Ogden, Big Cottonwood and Provo. The largest power plants are in southern Idaho on the Bear River at Grace and Oneida. Power is transmitted to Salt Lake City from these plants at 130,000 volts. The Utah Copper Company and other large mining customers are also served from this source of power.

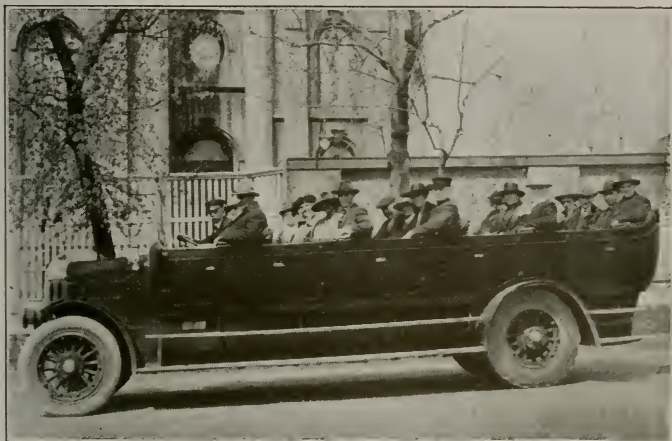
There are several interesting points in and near the city which are reached by the street railway lines. All routes of the company pass the intersection of Second South and Main Street where a car may be obtained for any point on the system.

SEEING SALT LAKE CITY.

The chief points of interest may be reached most advantageously by the auto trip operated by the Salt Lake Transportation Company. If the tourist stays but a few days or even a few hours this is the best way to gain a good comprehensive idea of the city. The trip has been operated every year since 1900.

The equipment is of the highest type,—handsome, convenient, comfortable. The Company also furnishes high class touring cars for the many interesting side trips of this region.

The official guide-lecturers will courteously answer questions and they have been specially trained for their work. The lectures are intelligently delivered and the information is reliable.



The office of the Company is at 27 West South Temple Street, directly opposite the South Gates to Temple Block.

All trips are scheduled to finish at the office and tourists may then go to the Bureau of Information, visiting the Church Museum, inside the Temple Square, where Bureau "guides," without charge take pleasure in escorting visitors through the Tabernacle and other buildings.

Folders describing these trips can be obtained at the Bureau of Information, or at the Company's office, 27 West South Temple Street.





State Capitol

The History of Utah

The main valleys of Utah were explored by Spaniards in the eighteenth century, and in the early part of the nineteenth century, trappers established trading posts on Utah Lake, as well as near the present site of the city of Ogden. Escalante, a Franciscan monk, left Santa Fe for California in 1776, and taking a north-westerly direction, passed through all the important valleys from Utah valley southward for the purpose of establishing a short and practical trail to the California missions, but was compelled to return to Santa Fe, as the winter snows of the mountains had gathered thick and fast along his way. The Spaniards had established a trail into Utah which connected the Santa Fe route with the old Oregon Trail, and over this road, came many a free-booter in the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1825, Jim Bridger came to the shores of the Great Salt Lake, and in 1843, John C. Fremont drifted in a small canoe to the islands of the inland Sea and wrote a description of the valley and mountains, which was published by the Government. The trappers, who had penetrated the Wasatch mountains in search of the beaver and otter, were men of the Hudson Bay company and the Rocky Mountain Fur company.

No permanent settlement was made in Utah, however, until a band of Latter-day Saints led by Brigham Young entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake in July, 1847. Though a part of a great host of Americans moving westward, their companies were well organized, and they carried with them into the wilderness those institutions of Americanism which were to become the ethical and intellectual, civil and economic life of all their settlements in the West. The early colonizers of Utah constituted a social group of like-mindedness, in all the higher ideals of life, and they established in Utah the school and college, the newspaper and journal, the theatre and the Church, which had the effect of creating a highly intellectual society. From 1847 to the advent of the railroad in 1869, thousands crossed the plains by ox teams and on foot and the incentive for this movement was no other thought than the establishment of good homes and free civic American institutions in the far West.

The settlement of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake is one of the significant economic movements of American history. The people had left a low altitude and humid climate and had come to the extreme opposite—a high and dry region, with problems confronting them, which were unrelated to their former experiences. The arid waste between the Rocky mountains and Sierra Nevadas had been proclaimed time and time again by explorers as a worthless waste, but the pioneers of 1847 saw the possibilities of the sage-brush desert, and they determined from the first to conquer the soil. Within an hour after the establishment of the camp on City Creek, the plow had overturned the soil, and before night fall, potatoes and wheat had been planted. The problem of subsistence was before the people, and it was only by eating roots and preserving the seed from the harvest that they were able to establish their colony as a permanent institution. By co-operation, they built canals and ditches, and were the fathers of the American system of irrigation in our country. The soil was reclaimed and turned into beautiful private gardens. Settlements were established throughout the valleys north and south, and by dint of work and faith in God, wheat fields took the place of sage brush land and desert waste. The settlements became thriving communities, for good roads were made and bridges built over river and stream. The towns were pure types of democracy, and out-

side of Massachusetts, were, in the words of Dr. Turner of Harvard University: "New England towns, shaped by the people to the new uses of an irrigation community, the economic unit of the arid west."

The Utah colonists were agriculturists of a high type. In the states of Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri where they had established their homes before 1847, they were known far and wide as the best types of American farmers. So in this western land, they developed individuality and aggressiveness, originality and resourcefulness, and brought to bear on their hard work of desert conquest, a rare degree of intelligence.

In the fifties, the towns far and wide had become thriving communities, and in all of their work, there was manifested a unity of purpose which Professor Ely of the University of Wisconsin declares was the "cohesive power necessary to obtain economic results."

Within a month after the arrival of the pioneers, Salt Lake City was laid out and named. The people took a pride in its clean civic government, and after the discovery of gold in California, it became a market for the "Forty-niners" on their way to the "diggings." Salt Lake City was typical of all the settlements of Utah, which were founded upon three leading principles. First, freehold land. All were encouraged to obtain their own homes and land to till. Private ownership was encouraged from the first, and furthermore says Brigham Young: "Let all the brethren remember that agriculture is the highest safeguard to all good government, as well as the moral and intellectual development of our people." Secondly, the building of the meeting and school house, which became the center of the social and intellectual life of the community. Thirdly, a democratic town-meeting of all the villagers for the purpose of discussing affairs pertaining to the economic, social, ethical, and intellectual welfare of the people. As the land was reclaimed, markets were in demand, and in a short time after the founding of the commonwealth as the Territory of Utah in 1850, the people through their Legislative Assembly petitioned Congress for a railroad, that they might be brought in touch with the eastern states as well as the Pacific Ocean. Stage lines and mail routes were established from town to town, and as the people became settled in their new homes, their spiritual and intel-

lectual lives were not forgotten, for the second Act passed by the Legislature of the Provisional State of Deseret was for the establishment of a University; and soon after, the first law was passed establishing the public school system of the State. Every town had a school from its beginning. Thousands of books were hauled over the plains, and in 1851, the first public library was established in Salt Lake City. It consisted of the works of the Greek and Roman classicists, as well as the modern scientific, philosophic, and historical books. In the old catalogue published in 1852, are mentioned the works of Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles, Cicero, Lucretius, Vergil, and St. Augustine, as well as the "Principia" of Newton, and the "Cosmos" of von Humbolt. There were the complete works of Shakespeare, Corneille, Racine, and Moliere, and the "Faust" of Goethe and the plays of Schiller. Enough to indicate the kind of books brought by the pioneers over the plains in those early days. In an epistle issued by Brigham Young in 1847, he asks that the people bring with them over the plains all the books, maps, charts, and writing material they can so that they may have the material for teaching the children. He seems to have been very anxious that the youth of the Church should be properly educated. This is proved from the fact that wherever the "Mormons" opened up new settlements, they invariably had their schools.

So with the hard struggle to conquer the soil, the people never forgot the demands of head and heart.

The story of commerce and trade in Utah is particularly interesting. In 1849, the first regular stock of goods for the Utah market was brought in by Livingston and Kinkead, and that firm opened a store in Salt Lake City. From that time to the building of the railroad, great trains of wagons loaded with merchandise from the eastern markets wended their way over the plains and through the mountains to Salt Lake City. There arose in Salt Lake City a large number of merchant princes, among whom were William Jennings, William H. Hooper, Thomas G. Webber, Horace Eldredge, Moses Thatcher, David O. Calder, and others, including the Walker family. These men did much to bring Utah to the front in the commercial world, and their credit was always good in New York and Boston. Large stores were established in Salt Lake City, among them the Z. C. M. I. in 1868. In 1864, five

years before the railroad, Hooper and Eldredge purchased in New York City goods to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The freight cost alone was eighty thousand dollars. In the same year, William Jennings purchased in New York and St. Louis over \$500,000.00 worth of shoes, hats, caps, dress goods, silks, bacon, ham, and hardware. Other large shipments of goods came that same year to the various firms in Salt Lake City and Ogden. These cities had become large markets receiving much of their life from the overland trade on the part of the emigrants bound for California and Oregon. Barter and the old due-bill system were gradually done away with, and cash was substituted for them. In the early sixties, the Utah merchants were disbursing their goods for millions of gold and greenbacks. It has been said by one writer that the Utah merchants "could purchase in New York from a hundred thousand to half a million dollars worth of goods at a time. The great wholesale houses of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis scarcely ever met any such customers in all America as their Utah patrons, either in commercial integrity or weight."

Utah capital was produced here at home by the practice of high economic principles. As we have pointed out, the two great factors of economic life were present from the first in our history—viz.: land and labor. Capital as a third factor had to be created. The produce of the country was exchanged for cash. For example: During one year, 1861, William Jennings furnished 75,000 bushels of grain to Russell, Majors, and Waddell, proprietors of the Overland Mail and Pony Express. One year, 1866, General Conner purchased 6,000 sacks of flour, for which the government paid five dollars a hundred weight. This commercial activity following the days of hardship and terrible strain in redeeming the soil, helped to bring about a high class of social activities, and the homes of the merchant princes as well as of Brigham Young, were centres of a rare type of intellectual and social activities. Beautiful houses were built during the sixties, and many of them, still standing, are to our community what the old colonial homes are to New England.

Manufacturing at first was domestic, but by co-operation and the gradual accumulation of capital, the people were manufacturing before the railroad was built, iron, coke, lead pipes, glass, paper,

woollen goods, silk, wagons, boots, shoes, leather, hats, caps, soap, matches as well as many other commodities. Beginning with the spring of 1848, fruit and shade trees were planted, until today, John Muir pronounces our trees most beautiful and varied, and Salt Lake City has a variety of shade trees that make it unique in its shrubbery and verdure.

The story of Utah's development is characterized fundamentally by the fact that her people have been temperate and high-minded. They have received the stranger with tolerance, and have accepted and developed in their social system, splendid ideals of citizenship and stability of character. All the churches of Christendom have helped to develop and maintain good ethical standards, and all in all, our history has been a gradual economic, social, and intellectual development that has laid the foundation for the highest kind of American citizenship.

The Sea Gulls Save the Crops.

No event in Western history awakens more interest than the episode of the Crickets and the Gulls. It occurred in 1848, when Salt Lake City—the earliest settlement in the Rocky Mountains—was less than one year old. The so-called "City" was not even a village at that time; it was little more than a camp, consisting of a log-and-mud fort, enclosing huts, tents, and wagons, with about eighteen hundred inhabitants. Most of these had followed immediately after the Pioneers, who, with Brigham Young, their leader, arrived on the shores of the Great Salt Lake in July, 1847. President Young and others had returned to the Missouri River to bring more of their migrating people to their new home among the mountains, and those who remained here were anxiously awaiting the results of their first labors to redeem the desert and make the wilderness to blossom.

Some plowing and planting had been done by the Pioneers upon their arrival, but the seeds then put in, such as potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, peas and beans, though well irrigated, did not mature, owing to the lateness of the season. The nearest approach to a harvest, that year, were a few small potatoes, which served as seed for another planting. It was therefore their first real harvest in this region that the settlers of these solitudes were looking forward to, at the time of the episode mentioned.

Much depended upon that harvest, not only for the people al-

ready here, but for twenty-five hundred additional immigrants, who were about to join them from the far-away frontier. The supplies brought by those who came the first season had been designed to last only about twelve months. They were gradually getting low, and these settlers, be it borne in mind, were well nigh isolated from the rest of humanity. "A thousand miles from anywhere," was a phrase used by them to describe their location. They had little communication with the outside world, and that little was by means of the ox team and the pack mule. If their harvest failed, what would become of them?

In the spring of 1848, five thousand acres of land were under cultivation in Salt Lake Valley. Nine hundred acres had been sown with winter wheat, which was just beginning to sprout.

Then came an event as unlooked for as it was terrible—the cricket plague! In May and June these destructive pests rolled in black legions down the mountain sides, and attacked the fields of growing grain. The tender crops fell an easy prey to their fierce voracity. The ground over which they had passed looked as if scorched by fire.

Thoroughly alarmed, the community—men, women and children—marshaled themselves to fight the ravenous foe. Some went through the fields, killing the crickets, but crushing much of the tender grain. Some dug ditches around the farms, turned water into the trenches, and drove and drowned therein the black devourers. Others beat them back with clubs and brooms, or burned them in fires. Still the crickets prevailed. Despite all that could be done by the settlers, their hope of a harvest was fast vanishing—a harvest upon which life itself seemed to depend.

They were rescued, as they believed, by a miracle—a greater miracle than is said to have saved Rome, when the cackling of geese roused the slumbering city in time to beat back the invading Gauls. In the midst of the work of ruin, when it seemed as if nothing could stay the destruction, great flocks of gulls appeared filling the air with their white wings and plaintive cries. They settled down upon the half-ruined fields. At first it looked as if they came but to help the crickets destroy. But their real purpose was soon apparent. They came to prey upon the destroyers. All day long they gorged themselves, disgorged, and feasted again, the white gulls upon the black crickets, like hosts of heaven and

hell contending, until the pests were vanquished and the people saved.

A season of scarcity followed, but no fatal famine; and before the worst came, the glad people celebrated, with a public feast, their first harvest home.

The gull is still to be seen in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. The wanton killing of these birds was made punishable by law. Rome had her sacred geese; Utah would have her sacred gulls, forever to be held in honor as the Heaven-sent messengers that saved the Pioneers.—*Orson F. Whitney.*

The Sea Gull Monument. To commemorate the above historic incident, a sea gull monument has recently been completed.

For several years the erection of such a monument had been contemplated, and a few years ago, Mahonri M. Young, a grandson of the great pioneer leader, Brigham Young, submitted a design which was accepted by the First Presidency and he was authorized to proceed with the work.

The granite base, weighing twenty tons, rests upon a concrete foundation. From the base rises a round column of granite fifteen feet high, surmounted by a granite globe.

Two sea gulls of bronze rest upon the granite ball. The birds weigh about 500 pounds and the stretch of the wings, from tip to tip, is eight feet.

The unveiling ceremony took place October 1st, 1913.



The tablets are thus described by B. H. Roberts:

"The graceful Doric column of the monument surmounting the base, is fifteen feet high and is topped by a granite sphere, on which two gulls are seen in the act of lighting upon it—a most graceful thing in itself.

"On three sides of the high base, in relief sculpture, the Sea Gull story is told: The tablature on the east tells of the arrival and early movements of the Pioneers. In the left foreground of the rugged Wasatch mountains there is the man afield with ox team, plowing the stubborn soil, aided by the boy driver, followed by the sower. In the right foreground is the wagon home, women preparing the humble meal while an Indian sits in idle but graceful pose looking upon all this strange activity that is to redeem his land from savagery and give it back to civilization.

"The second tablature—on the south—tells the story of the threatened devastation from the crickets' invasion.

"A point of mountain and a glimpse of the placid, distant lake are seen. The farmer's fight with the invading

host is ended—he has exhausted all his ingenuity and his strength in the fight. He is beaten—you can see that in the hopeless sinking of his figure to the earth, his bowed head and listless down-hanging hands from which the spade has fallen.

"Despair claims him and laughs. With the woman of this tablature it is different. She is holding a child by the hand—through it she feels throbbing the call of the future—the life of a generation of men and women yet to be.

"Strange that to woman—man's complement—is given such superior strength in hours of severest trial. Where man's strength and courage and fighting ends, woman's hope and faith and trust seem to spring into newness of life. From her nature she seems



able to do this inconsistent yet true thing—to hope against hope, and ask till she receives.

"I do not know in what school of psychology the sculptor studied his art, but he has certainly been true to the great psychological difference between man and woman. But to return to this woman of the second tabature—she, too, is toil worn, and there is something truly pathetic in her body weariness, but her head is raised,—raised to what until now has seemed the pitiless skies; but now they are filled with the oncoming flocks of sea gulls. Does she watch their coming with merely idle curiosity or vague wonderment? Or does her soul in the strange gull cry hear God's answer to her call for help? God's answer to her they were, these gulls, in any event, as the gulls soon proved by devouring the destroyer.



"The third tabature commemorates the Pioneers' first harvest—worthily, too. In the background rises Ensign peak. "In the middle background the log house home stands finished; in the foreground, harvesting the golden grain is in progress, both men and women take joyous part. To the right, a mother half kneeling holds to her full breast a babe, who 'on the heart and from the heart' receives its nourishment, and about her knees another child plays in happy, childish

oblivion of toil and care. O, happy scene of life and joy, 'where plenty leaps to laughing life with her redundant horn.'

"On the fourth tablature is the title of the monument. Fortunately it is simple, and not explanatory—the work of the sculptor tells the story—tells it well and eloquently. Too much narration would have marred it—this is the inscription:

"SEA GULL MONUMENT,
ERECTED IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF
THE MERCY OF GOD TO THE MORMON PIONEERS."

THE PIONEERS.

By Judge C. C. Goodwin,
Former Editor Salt Lake Tribune.

The sappers and miners who go out to storm the fastness of the wilderness, who set up the signal stations and blaze the trails, that later civilization may follow and light the darkness with its smiles, are called "Pioneers."

Through the ages their work has been the most important performed by men and women; the most important but least appreciated by the great thoughtless world; though at intervals, as when Aeneas, with his fellow followers, took his little company to Italy, or when Xenophon led his heroes on the long march from the valley of the Tigris, across the wilds of Kurdistan and over the rough highlands of Armenia and Georgia, to the shores of the Euxine; or when the Pilgrim Fathers, in their little ship, faced a winter's Atlantic voyage, and then, on landing, had the faith and strength to kneel on the frozen coast and offer a praise service to the Infinite for His mercies, the world has been touched and thrilled at the spectacle, and the story continues to ring out on succeeding centuries like a psalm.

Generally, when going out into the wild, Pioneers have been cheered and buoyed up by the hopes before them, by the ties of affection binding them to friends left behind, by blessed memories of friends and homes, and the knowledge that they will not be forgotten; but, rather by the wireless telegraphy of love, prayers will daily and nightly ascend to heaven in their behalf.

But the exodus to Utah was not like any other recorded in

history. The exodus to Italy was to a land of sunshine, native fruits and flowers; the march of Xenophon's "Immortal Band" was a march of fighting men back to their homes; the exodus of the Pilgrims was a new world of unmeasured possibilities; but the exodus to Utah was a march out of Despair, to a destination on the unresponsive breast of the Desert.

The Utah Pioneers had been tossed out of civilization into the wilderness and on the outer gate of that civilization a flaming sword of hate had been placed, which was turned every way against the refugees.

All ties of the past had been sundered. They were so poor that their utmost hope was to secure the merest necessities of life. If ever a dream of anything like comforts or luxuries came to them, they made a grave in their hearts for that dream and buried it, that it might not longer vex them.

Such was their condition as they took up their western march. The spectacle they presented was sorrowful enough to blind with tears the eyes of the angels of Pity and Mercy.

Day by day, the train toiled on its weary journey. There was the same limitless expanse of wilderness around them at dawn and at sunset. The same howl of wolves was their only lullaby as they sank to sleep at night. Only the planets and far-off stars rolling on their sublime courses and smiling down upon them from the upper deep, were a nightly symbol that God still ruled, commanded order and would not forget.

In sunshine and in storm they pressed onward for five hundred miles then followed five hundred miles more over the rugged mountains which make the backbone of the continent. Their teams grew steadily weaker; more and more obstructions were interposed in their path; but they never faltered.

Men are supposed to bear such trials. These men had already received an experience which had, in a measure, prepared them for it. It was nothing for them to sleep with only the stars for a canopy. They had learned to economize food and clothing and to smile at hardships and fatigue. Again the toil of the day made a bed on the prairie seem soft as down when they sank to sleep. Moreover, they were not gifted with vivid imaginations; they had accepted a faith which made them patient and obedient, and one day was like another to them.

But what must the women of that company have endured? What longings must they have repressed, and smiled while repressing them? Women love gentle homes; they have innate desires for fair garments, rich adornments; they dream of surrounding their homes and those whom they love with the grace and cheer and charm of their presence and accomplishments.

As the men slept, and the women lay listening to the bark of wolves and hoot of owls, and they felt the wild around them peopled with uncanny things, what must have been the cross they bore? They were nearing no land of vine and flowers and gold. Only the desert awaited them—the desert with its chill and its repellant face.

They reached it at last, and when their leader told them they had reached their chosen place, and they raised their voices in thanksgiving, it was a repetition of what was done on the shore of the Atlantic, and was as touching and as grand as when:

“Amid the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea.”

They began the work of trying to make rude homes. There was no hope except to live, and to live, merely, required incessant exertion and never ending hardships.

The earth would yield nothing without artificial help. There were the scourges of locusts, and of worms that blighted the plants at their roots. They fought their way, they pushed their settlements from valley to valley, against heat and cold, against the frontier and the savage, and persevered until flowers began at last to bloom and fruits to ripen, and they were able to draw around them some of life's comforts. Though what they did, they performed as a duty, still the record of it when written makes page of history every letter of which is gold.

And whatever the future holds in store for Utah, that story of toil and suffering and final triumph should be held as sacred history to every man who honors devotion to duty in men, and self-sacrifice in women.

It should be taught to the children in the schools, and on lesson that should be impressed upon the minds of every child is that a wrong act on his or her part would be a reproach to the

brave men and women who came here in the shadow of despair, and by incessant toil and by life-long abnegation laid solidly here the foundation of a State.

And out of the granite of these mountains should be hewed an imperishable monument, which should be set up in some conspicuous place, and upon it should be embossed words like these:

"They wore out their lives in toil. They suffered without complaint. From nothing they created a glorified State. Honor and reverence and glory everlasting be theirs."

AGRICULTURE.

By Dr. John A. Widtsoe, of University of Utah.

Utah is a young state, not yet fully conscious of her boundless natural resources. Her soils have scarcely been touched; the limits of production on these soils are far from understood, and the crops which, commercially, will make of Utah one of the great agricultural states of the Union are just beginning to be cultivated.

Area. Utah covers an area of 54,300,000 acres. Of these, about twenty millions cover mountains and lakes, and approximately twelve million are coal, salt, and similar lands. The remaining twenty-two million acres are subject to agricultural cultivation. Of this vast agricultural area only about one-tenth is cultivated at the present time.

Rainfall. The average annual rainfall over the State varies from twelve to fifteen inches. In some places it rises to eighteen and twenty inches, and on the deserts it frequently falls to five inches. The distribution of this rainfall is very favorable for the production of crops, for most of it falls during the winter and early spring months when evaporation is low. The summers are practically rainless.

Over a great portion of the State, the winter precipitation comes in the form of snow, giving ideal, dry and moderately cold winters. Early and late frosts are not of frequent occurrence.

Soils. In the Great Basin section of the State, the soils were formed by the action of the prehistoric Lake Bonneville, which formerly covered the whole of what is now known as the Great Basin. These soils are of unusual depth and fertility. Their lower

layers, to a depth of forty and fifty feet are almost as fertile as the surface soils. The soils covering the eastern half of the State, known as the high plateau soils, were formed in early geological days when a shallow ocean covered that portion of the State. They are also of remarkable depth and fertility. In the mountainous regions the small valleys are filled with washings from the mountains forming soils of high fertility. The fact that the rainfall is not sufficient to drain through the soils has conserved for untold ages the store of plant food. All in all, Utah soils are of unsurpassed richness. Every landowner within the State owns virtually not one, but several farms, because of the equal fertility of the layers of the soils to very great depths, drawn upon by the deep-going plant roots.

Water Supply. There are numerous rivers within the State, some large, but most of them small. Many reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation purposes are constructed or in process of construction. Hundreds of canals take their water directly from the rivers. Many of these canals were constructed in the face of great difficulties and represent untold sacrifices on the part of the early farmers of the State. Some of these canals crawl along the mountain side, cross ravines and chasms until they finally reach the arid valleys which, by the magic of irrigation, become converted into gardens of wealth.

Moreover, the great valleys of the State are underlaid by water. Artesian wells and the pumping of water from deep wells are becoming important factors in the irrigation reclamation of Utah.

Classes of Agriculture. The agriculture of Utah falls into three distinct classes. First, irrigation farming, confined to those portions of the State where the artificial application of water has been made possible; second, dry-farming, covering the portions of the State where the rainfall is sufficient to produce crops without irrigation and where there is no irrigation water available, and, third, the range stock industry utilizing the vegetation growing on mountain and desert lands.

Irrigation Farming. The irrigated area of the State is 1,364,251 acres with a possible maximum of ten millions when all the waters in the State shall be conserved in canals and reservoirs. There are

about ten thousand irrigated farms in the State of Utah. The irrigated lands produce chiefly wheat, with other grains, lucern or alfalfa, and of the more intensive crops, potatoes, sugar beets, small fruits, apples, peaches and other fruits and garden truck. The income per acre varies with the crop grown, the care given the land, and the personal factor. When the right crops are chosen and the right care given them, yields representing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre are not uncommon.

Dry-Farming. The possible dry-farm area of Utah is practically that not occupied by mountains or under irrigation canals, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the more desert districts where the rainfall is under ten inches. Wherever the rainfall is above ten inches, dry-farming may be made to succeed. While dry-farming has been practiced in Utah for upwards of half a century—in fact, Utah is the pioneer dry-farming state—yet it is only in recent years that dry-farming has taken hold of the general public. Dry-farming is practiced in all the farming districts of the State, and the area runs into hundreds of thousands of acres. The yields are very good. The chief dry-farm crop is wheat, the average yield of which for the State is over twenty bushels to the acre. Barley, oats and rye are also successful dry-farm crops. Potatoes and lucern do well without irrigation, the latter especially for seed production. Other fodder plants have been tested and almost without exception have been found to yield well. Plants readily adapt themselves to arid conditions.

Crops grown on dry-farms are much more nutritious than are those grown in humid climates. The nutritive value of wheat, for instance, is from one-tenth to one-fourth higher when grown on dry-farms. Potatoes and other crops, likewise, are improved as they are grown with a minimum of water. In fact, the dry-farmers of the West have it in their power to compete most successfully with the great wheat growing districts because of the superior quality of the grain grown under arid climates. Fruit may be grown in small quantities on dry-farms. It is somewhat smaller than that produced on the irrigated farms, but it is of fine flavor and quality.

Within the State of Utah several empires are now lying idle as deserts that will be reclaimed by irrigation and dry-farming.

The discovery that the underground waters may be reached on our Utah deserts means that millions of people will obtain their living from the now barren deserts.

The Range Industry. The third branch of agriculture in Utah is the range industry, practiced on the large area of the State which never can be subjected to irrigation or dry-farming. On the ranges are found great numbers of sheep, an abundance of cattle and large numbers of horses and mules.

Crops. The grains and seeds grown in Utah are chiefly wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, together with lucern seed. Our lucern seed is famous the world over.

The chief forage crop of Utah is lucern, which grows luxuriantly on the irrigated farms. Tame hays are also grown in considerable quantity, and wild hay is still a source of forage in this State.

The sugar beet industry which was born in this State less than thirty years ago, has grown to great proportions as an important source of revenue for the farmers of this State. There are in the State eighteen sugar factories, using annually over a million tons of sugar beets, and which return to the farmers in excess of six million dollars annually. The sugar beets grown in Utah contain so large a percentage of sugar that the business is a profitable one for the factories.

Fruit growing is a leading agricultural activity in the State, under irrigated conditions. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, small fruits, strawberries and garden truck are all produced in considerable quantities. The soils and the climate of Utah are remarkably well adapted to the production of apples and peaches. The wonderful yield of fruit on the deep, fertile soils, the remarkable coloring and delicious flavoring have made possible the high promise that Utah in the near future will rank with the largest horticultural states of the Union. Celery and similar vegetables of excellent quality are also produced.

Dairying has risen to a very high position in this State. There are at the present time over 91,000 animals on the dairy farms. According to the present custom, the farmer skims his milk at home or at a nearby skimming station and the cream is sent to a central station where it is worked up into butter. The skim

milk is fed to the live stock of the farm. Great milk condensers furnish excellent markets for the dairy farm.

The sheep business of the State is an important branch of the live stock industry. During 1916 Utah grazed over two million sheep and produced nearly sixteen million pounds of wool. Cattle, horses, and mules are also produced in large numbers in the State. The poultry business, whether as a side issue or as a specialty, has met with excellent success.

The total value of the live stock in the State in 1920 was estimated at \$52,000,000.

Agricultural Manufactures. The agricultural manufactures of the State are devoted largely to the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed milk and cream, beet sugar, flour, and canned goods. Their money value in 1920 exceeded \$49,672,000.

Markets. The markets of Utah for agriculture products are the larger cities and the mining camps. The range industry uses large quantities of maintenance supplies. The sugar factories, flouring mills, canning factories and condenserries also have large markets in the surrounding states. Much Utah flour is shipped to the Orient.

Natural Plant Foods. While the natural fertility of Utah soils is very high, under incorrect practices there may come a time when there will be a shortage of some of the important plant foods. Nature seems to have provided against this emergency in Utah. Phosphates, which are most likely to be eliminated by improper methods of cultivation, are found in large deposits in Utah Idaho and Wyoming. The quantity is immense and the availability for plant use is high. Potash is also found within the State in immense deposits. The nitrogeneous substances can be readily obtained from the use of leguminous crops.

Social and Other Conditions. Social conditions among the agricultural population are of the best. The "Mormon" Church, which predominates in the agricultural districts, has everywhere provided churches and various auxiliary organizations for young and old. Other churches have done the same. Schools are found throughout the rural districts. In Utah the school house is usually built first and the church afterwards. Public libraries are found in many towns of the State. The roads of the State are being

improved greatly. Utah is well supplied with railroads, and now surveys promise more railroad accommodations. There are several interurban roads. Telephones and telegraphs cover the State. Life and fire insurance companies, organized within the State, cater to the agricultural population. The potable water supply in most of the cities of the State is of excellent quality. The fuel supply is good, when coal is considered, for there are immense coal deposits in the State. Gas is practically unknown outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden, but nearly all of the cities are supplied with electric light. Utah's valleys and mountains make available an abundance of water power which is now being converted into electrical energy.

Utah Farmers. Utah farmers are intelligent. They represent all the states of the Union and most of the civilized countries. The missionary system of the "Mormon" Church produces a large proportion of men who have traveled in foreign countries and are, therefore, richer in experience than most of the agricultural communities of the country. Illiteracy is low; schools are well patronized, and there is a general desire for a higher intellectual development and for a knowledge of the best methods of furthering the business of agriculture. The Agricultural College of Utah, maintained by State and Federal Government, is growing very rapidly. The State also maintains a comprehensive extension department which holds schools of agriculture and domestic science in the leading rural communities.

The agriculture of Utah is characterized by great natural resources, an intelligent farming population and a new living interest in all that pertains to better methods of agriculture. The problems to be solved for the agricultural advancement in this State are necessarily complex, for all arid countries have special problems which have not been touched by modern scientific agriculture which was founded largely in countries of abundant rainfall. Utah, however, is abreast with the states that are doing most for the establishment of practices that will fully develop the agricultural resources of the great West. Utah can maintain on her soils twenty times more farmers than she now has; and by improved methods of culture she can possibly double or treble the number.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF UTAH.

By Dr. R. H. Bradford of University of Utah.

Mining is the leading industry of the Bee-Hive State when measured from the standpoint of production. During the year 1917 according to preliminary figures of the United States Geological Survey our production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc amounted to \$100,000,000. There was an increase of 10 per cent over the record for the previous year in value of ore mined in the State. Although copper is the principal metal with a total of over \$67,500,000, the other metals range high in importance in the following order: Silver, \$11,250,000; lead, \$15,500,000; gold, \$3,300,000, and zinc \$2,250,000. In comparison with other States of the Union Utah ranks second in silver, third in lead, third in copper, seventh in gold and zinc production. Utah has from her earliest mining history stood high in silver, and occasionally, as was the case in 1911, she has led all her sister States in the output of this metal. During 1918 she produced more of the white metal than in any previous year. Arizona and Montana led Utah in copper output, and Idaho and Missouri excelled her in the production of lead. But two States show a larger total from the five metals.

Dividends paid during 1917 amounted to \$29,500,000 or 29.5 per cent of the gross output.

Low metal prices coupled with the high cost of operation including government taxes, have caused a decline in Utah's mineral production since 1917.

The three most active mining districts are Bingham, Tintic and Park City, but a score of others have materially assisted in bringing up the total output of metals.

In many respects Bingham is today certainly the greatest of all known mining camps. No other is so favored with abundance of ore and with such means for rapid mining. In one mine alone she has 225 acres of ground with ore developed over the whole area to an average depth of 445 feet. There is said to be safely three hundred sixty million tons of ore developed, so that at the present rate of mining, say 30,000 tons per day, the life of the mine is at least thirty-five years. With the thirty thousand tons of shipping ore and its associated capping of waste rock

the steam shovels of this mine are moving daily more material than the greatest amount ever handled at the Panama Canal. To mine, transport and treat these ores requires the employment of ten thousand men. Many other active mines in Bingham assist in making mining the most important industry in the State. Bingham also has the distinction of having one of the largest lead mines in the world.

Tintic has a greater number of dividend paying mines than any other Utah camp. This district maintains a score of important shippers and her ore deposits are looking better with each succeeding year. During her mining history she has produced ore to the value of \$200,000,000.

Park City has since the early days been ranked among the country's greatest silver-lead camps, and she still maintains that well established place. To date she has produced metals marketed for \$185,000,000, of which \$47,500,000 went as dividends to stockholders.

Beaver County mines have shown increased tonnage during 1917 and the ores from Alta, Big Cottonwood, Ophir, Stockton, Santaquin, American Fork and many other camps have made possible the State's advance in mining.

Salt Lake City is today the greatest smelting center in the United States and therefore in the world.

The enormous ore supplies of our mining camps and those from camps in adjoining States are reduced to metal in the Mammoth mills and smelters of Salt Lake Valley. Nowhere else may be seen a concentrating mill treating 25,000 tons of crude ore per twenty-four hours, or a lead smelter passing through its furnaces 2,000 tons of charge per day. The competition for the purchase of suitable ores for the many smelters results in the ore producer getting very favorable rates for his ores.

Coal and Coke.

Utah produces annually about 5,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. This coal is of excellent grade, burns freely with a low percentage of ash, and a heat evolving power of 14,000 British Thermal units per pound. The coal is mined in a number of im-

portant fields, but the Castle Valley, or Book Cliff coal fields in the east central part of the State are the most important. The seams worked vary from 5 to over 20 feet in thickness and are remarkably free from impurities.

About 25 per cent of our coal production is exported to other States. The United States Navy has consumed considerable Utah coal.

The coal from Sunnyside, Utah, is a good coking coal and nearly all of the production from this mine—the heaviest producer of the State—is made into coke for consumption by the smelters of the Western States. About 1,500 tons of coke is produced daily at the Sunnyside ovens.

Other Minerals.

The extensive deposits of iron ore of Utah will some day bring our State into prominence as a producer of iron and steel. Abundance of fuel, and refractory materials for furnaces, will contribute to this desirable condition.

Our salt industry has been for many years an important industry of the State. The waters of our Inland Sea carry about 20 per cent salt. This salt water along with the extensive surface deposit of salt around Salduro on the Western Pacific Railroad contribute about 400,000 barrels of salt per year.

Utah has the distinction of having produced a large percentage of the potash used in the United States during war time. The massive deposits of alunite near Marysvale contributed the major part, while the bittern from the salt works near Great Salt Lake helped somewhat.

However space here will not permit but a reference to other important mineral products of the State, such as gypsum, phosphate rock, asphalt, cement, lime, sulphuric acid, fire-clay, brick clay, building stone, petroleum, mineral waters, etc.

But mining in Utah is yet in its infancy. What treasures are stored up in our mountains has scarcely begun to be known. Recent developments in many camps have revealed phenomenal ore bodies, and the future of mining in the State never offered greater promise.

THE UTAH SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dr. George Thomas, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following are of special interest as characteristics of the Utah school system:

- (1) The county unit form of rural school organization.
- (2) The plan of financial support of the public schools.
- (3) The standard of qualifications of teachers.

Consolidation.

There are only forty school districts in Utah and five of these are independent city districts. Outside of the five cities of the first and the second class the entire state is divided into thirty-five county school districts. Twenty-four of these are coextensive with the counties and are known by the same names. Four counties have two county districts each and one has three.

Each county district contains five school representative precincts. From each of these precincts a member of the board of education is elected by the qualified electors residing in the precinct. The board of education of five members administers school affairs in the county district with much the same authority that is held by city boards of education. The board elects the superintendent of schools who acts as the executive officer of the board. The position of superintendent, therefore, is practically removed from the influence of party politics. Although the duties of the superintendent are not defined by law, in most cases the boards place upon superintendents responsibilities and powers in keeping with the principles of modern school administration.

This plan of rural school organization makes for economy, efficiency, and a richer community life. Local school taxes are equal throughout the district. School opportunities, therefore, do not depend upon the relative wealth of individual communities. Material savings are made in purchasing and distributing supplies. Useless purchases are avoided, better prices are obtained, and schools are more fully supplied with things actually needed. In most districts the salaries and expenses of the five board members amount to considerably less than what was formerly paid to school trustees, and the districts can provide themselves with

more adequate and efficient supervision and still realize an immediate net saving in administration expense.

Many consolidated grade schools have been established in rural districts, displacing small mixed schools. In the same way rural high schools have been established. It is difficult to conceive of any other means than consolidation that would unite communities on a plan sufficiently comprehensive and permanent to insure really successful rural high schools. The better supervision has resulted in a better adaptation of courses of study to local needs. Children and parents are more interested in school work. A larger number of children continue throughout the year, resulting in more promotions and fewer retentions in all grades. In other words, the school is made to reach a larger number of people, and is a potent force in breaking down narrow sectionalism, and encouraging larger citizenship.

Financial Support.

The elementary and secondary schools of the state are supported from two sources, the state school fund and the local district school tax. The state funds for schools are derived from (1) a state school tax of four and five-tenths mills on all taxable property in the state; (2) interest from the permanent state school fund and rental on state school lands; (3) a state high school tax of two-tenths of one mill. The local district school tax is levied upon all taxable property in the district.

The money obtained from the state school tax of four and five-tenths mills supplemented by the land interest and rentals, forms what is known as the state district school fund. This fund is apportioned among the city and county school districts of the state on the basis of the number of children six to eighteen years of age in each district as shown by the school census. Beginning with the school year 1921-22 this fund is designed to give to the districts \$25.00 for each child within the ages named. The 1920 school census shows 130,468 children of school age in the state.

The substantial aid thus provided from a state fund to a very large degree equalizes the obligation of school support. Districts with a low valuation are thus enabled to benefit by the higher relative valuations in the wealthier districts. The plan has been worked out upon the principle that the state should furnish approximately what is needed to pay the salaries of teachers, leaving

local districts to provide buildings, equipment, and ordinary maintenance.

The legislature has provided a permanent maintenance fund for the University and Agricultural College by setting aside for them 28% of the general state property tax. This 28% amounts to approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of one mill. These institutions have also a small income from their land funds. In addition to their permanent funds, state appropriations are made for buildings and other special purposes.

The Standard of Qualifications of Teachers.

Utah is one of only four or five states in the Union that have fixed a minimum standard of at least one year of normal or college work above the high schools for beginning teachers. This minimum requirement of the State Board of Education does not prevent local districts from holding to the completion of a standard two years' course above the high school for elementary teachers and some districts are making this requirement.

For permanent certificates, grade teachers must have completed the equivalent of a two years standard normal course and high school teachers must have completed a standard teachers college course of four years or its equivalent.

There are 3,875 teachers and supervisors in the elementary and secondary schools of the state.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE MORMON CHURCH

By Prof. Osborne J. P. Widtsoe.

The school system of the Mormon Church began with the establishment of the church at Fayette, N. Y., on the 6th day of April, 1830. Among the earliest utterances of the founder, Joseph Smith, were declarations that the glory of God is intelligence; that men cannot be saved in ignorance; that a man can be saved no faster than he gains knowledge; and that "whatever principles of intelligence we attain unto in this life, it will rise with us in the resurrection; and if a person gains more knowledge and intelligence in this life through his diligence and obedience than another, he will have so much the advantage in the world to come." In June, 1831, a committee was appointed to select and to prepare textbooks for use in church schools. A so-called "elders" school was organ-

ized in 1832. In 1833, 1834 and 1835 Mormon schools were maintained at Kirtland, Ohio, and at Independence, Mo. Besides, there are mentioned in the early history of the Mormon Church a Hebrew school, a singing school, and the school of the Prophets. On December 16, 1840, the "Mormon" leader with his followers, then located in the remodeled and rechristened town of Nauvoo, on the banks of the Mississippi, was granted a charter to "establish and organize an institution of learning within the limits of the city (of Nauvoo) for the teaching of the arts, sciences and learned professions, to be called the University of the City of Nauvoo."

What may be termed the second period in the history of education in the "Mormon" Church begins with the settlement of the "Mormon" pioneers in the Territory of Utah, and led to the establishment of the public school system. The pioneers entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake July 24, 1847. The first schoolhouse in Utah consisted of an old military tent, "shaped like an ordinary Indian wigwam." The first school-teacher in Utah was Mary Jane Dilworth, a worthy Quakeress who had joined the "Mormon" Church early in the forties. Miss Dilworth conducted a school for the smaller children. When the rigorous winter weather stopped the outdoor work for the men, Julian Moses opened a school for the older children. Before Christmas time of the pioneer year there were two schools in active operation in the newly founded Great Salt Lake City. On November 27, 1850, three years after the "Mormon" pioneers had settled in Utah, the Deseret Evening News contained the following correspondence: "Common schools were beginning in all parts of the city for the winter; and plans for the construction of schoolhouses in every ward were being made, with a view for a general system of schoolhouses throughout the city. One plan had already been submitted, which comprised three large schoolrooms, a large hall for lecturing, a private study, reading room and library." In the same year (1850) was founded in Salt Lake City the first university west of the Missouri river, the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah.

The third period in the history of education in the "Mormon" Church has evolved the system of schools now in operation in the church. This system includes schools conducted in the United States of America, in Canada, in Mexico, in New Zealand, on the Pacific Islands, and in various missions of the Church throughout

the world. On October 16, 1875, twenty-five years after the incorporation of the University of Deseret, President Brigham Young founded in Provo, Utah, the Brigham Young Academy. Two years later he established in Logan, Utah, the Brigham Young College. Both of these schools grew out of President Young's conviction that the day school should teach the heart and the hand, as well as the head. Religion had been excluded from the curricula of the public schools. The instruction then given in the schools was mainly theoretical. There seemed to be need, therefore, for a new system of schools in which religious and industrial training might be given. The deeds of trust to these schools provided that "students who take a full course shall be taught, if their physical ability will permit, some branch of mechanism that shall be suitable to their taste and capacity." This was the beginning of industrial education in Utah. It was further declared that it should be the purpose of the church schools "to make the students and graduates worthy citizens and true followers of Jesus Christ, by fitting them for some useful pursuit, by strengthening in their minds a pure attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and to our republican institutions, by teaching them the lessons of purity, morality and upright conduct." The Church schools at Provo and Logan proved of such great worth to the people that during the next ten to twenty years a system of schools developed.

The seminaries, or elementary schools, begun in the late seventies and the eighties, were discontinued after a few years. This was for two reasons. First, it was found to be too expensive an undertaking to educate the great number of children of elementary school age. Secondly, the public schools had themselves been very much improved, and, moreover, they had been made free. In the United States, therefore, the "Mormon" Church concluded to maintain schools of secondary and higher grade only. There is at present a school located at Provo, Utah, the Church Teachers' College of the Brigham Young University. The Brigham Young University gives also a two year normal course, open to high-school graduates to prepare teachers for elementary schools. Four other church schools, the Brigham Young College at Logan, the Snow Academy at Ephraim, Utah, the St. George Academy at St. George, Utah, and the Ricks Academy at Rexburg, Idaho, offer the same two-year normal course. The other church schools in the United States offer

only the standard high school courses. Schools in Mexico, Canada and New Zealand offer also courses in elementary subjects.

OTHER CHURCH SCHOOLS.

The various Protestant denominations of Utah have given particular attention to church schools and academies. The following institutions of learning have been established in various parts of the State:

Price Academy at Price, Utah, conducted by the Methodists.

Proctor Academy at Provo, conducted by the Congregationlists.

Rowland Hall at Salt Lake City, conducted by the Episcopalians.

Wasatch Academy at Mt. Pleasant, and New Jersey Academy at Logan, conducted by the Presbyterians.

The Westminster College at Salt Lake City was founded and fostered by the Presbyterians.

These academies and college own property worth about \$500,000; enroll about 600 students and employ about 60 teachers.

There are several Catholic educational institutions also in the State, one of these is St. Mary's Academy founded by the Right Reverend Bishop Scanlan in 1875.

All Hallows College was also founded by Bishop Scanlan in 1885.

In 1878 the Sacred Heart Academy at Ogden was opened for the benefit of Catholics residing in that vicinity. Other similar schools have been established in different parts of the State notably Park City and Eureka.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

By Dr. Frederick J. Pack of the University of Utah.

A short distance back, as the geologist measures time, practically all of what is now western Utah was covered by the waters of a vast inland sea. This great body of water came into existence during a period of unusual humidity and heavy precipitation. It is impossible to state just how large the lake would have become had its rising waters not encountered a niche in the rim of the Great Basin. At its greatest size it attained a depth of fully one thousand

feet and at the same time contributed a river as large as Niagara to the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River drainage. The present site of the Tabernacle grounds was buried beneath a depth of nearly nine hundred feet of water.

In course of time climatic conditions gradually changed; precipitation decreased and the water slowly receded until finally it reached the level of our present lake. This ancient inland sea has come to be known in geological literature as Lake Bonneville.



Sea Gulls on Bird Island.

Our present Great Salt Lake, although one of the largest bodies of intensely salt water in the world, is but a shrunken remnant of ancient Lake Bonneville. Contrary to popular opinion, the present lake is very shallow; its average depth will scarcely exceed twenty feet and its maximum depth not more than fifty. Its average length is close to seventy-five miles and its maximum width fifty miles. Due to the presence of very flat beaches its area varies greatly, even with slight fluctuations in depth.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features in connection

with Great Salt Lake is the density of its water. It contains six to eight times as much dissolved matter as does the water of the ocean. It carries a higher percentage of common salt than any other large body of water in the world, and in the general matter of density is surpassed, except in the case of some very small lakes, only by the Dead Sea of the Holy Land.

This extreme salinity is due primarily to the peculiar origin of the lake. The evaporation of the water of ancient Lake Bonneville, and that subsequently added by inflowing streams, necessarily left behind all of the dissolved constituents. The accumulation of these materials over vast periods of time is directly responsible for the present salinity. In 1904 Professor Blum of the University of Utah found a total of 27.72 per cent. solids in this water, practically all of which was common salt.

More than half a dozen mountain islands emerge from the lake, the largest of which are Antelope and Stansbury; both can plainly be seen from Salt Lake City. Of recent years Antelope Island has been used as a pasture for a large herd of American bison. A plentiful supply of fresh water, coupled with excellent grazing seem to afford practically ideal conditions.

Away off to the northwest is Hat or Bird Island. It comprises scarcely more than forty acres and its highest point is less than one hundred feet above the water. During hatching season it is the domicile of hundreds of thousands of wild birds, chiefly pelicans, sea gulls and blue herons. The nests of these creatures are so closely spaced that it is difficult for the visitor to walk among them without injuring the eggs. A little later in the season the young birds, especially the pelicans, can be seen in droves covering acres of ground. The parent pelicans bring the food in their pouches from rivers fully twenty five miles away. The herons and sea gulls share in the feast although they contribute nothing in its preparation.

At present the islands can be reached only by boat, although during the early Fifties, and again about fifteen years ago, the water became so shallow that Antelope and Stansbury islands could easily be reached by fording. In 1907 the present writer conducted a party overland to Antelope Island when scarcely more than the tires of the vehicle were wet.

From many points of view, however, Great Salt Lake is es-

pecially famous because of its unequalled bathing facilities. The density of the water makes it possible for the bather to float without the slightest exertion. In fact it is physically impossible for a human being to remain submerged. Diving should not be attempted because of the irritating effect of the water upon the respiratory passages.

The exhilaration experienced through bathing in this water can be understood only by those who have actually participated. Bathers are practically a unit in stating that no other water in the world quite equals it.

Saltair Beach is situated some fifteen miles west of Salt Lake City. The combined structures cover many acres and are supported by a forest of timbers driven into the lake floor. The visitor will find every convenience to meet his fancy. Aside from the excellent bathing facilities there are lunch halls, cafes, promenades, and scores of other attractions. Even lawn and flower beds have been provided. The chief structure is the great dancing pavilion, 250 feet long by 140 feet wide. It is built without central support on the same general plan as the Tabernacle. It affords ample dancing room for a thousand couples. From early June to late September the resort is commonly crowded to capacity.

True to its American origin, Great Salt Lake did its share during the recent world war. The peculiar "oolitic sand," occurring near Saltair Beach and elsewhere along the lake shore, was used in vast quantities as a flux in the giant copper smelters at Garfield, and untold quantities of potash were extracted from the water and used in the manufacture of high explosives, and just at present preparations are being made for the mining of vast quantities of Glanber's salt, which occur in almost unlimited tonnage along the shore lines.

SALT AIR.

The Saltair resort is easily reached by a pleasant ride on swift, powerful electric trains over the Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Railway—the Saltair Route.

Saltair is the point to which the traveler goes to "see the lake;" to enjoy the unique sensation of floating on the surface of the briny water; to watch the glorious sunsets, unsurpassed anywhere on the globe.

In many respects, Saltair stands alone in what it has to offer to the public by way of recreation and amusement, but none is so prominent as the privilege of bathing in the water of the lake—where it is impossible to sink beneath the surface except by a distinct effort.

The wonderful tonic effect of a bath in the Great Salt Lake is one of its marked attractions. The reaction of salt on the flesh is very pleasant, and persists for hours after leaving the water. There is no surf at Saltair, the “still” condition of the water contributing to a remarkably even temperature throughout the bathing area. “Chilling” as an effect of spending a moderate period in the water during the summer months, is practically unknown.

At Saltair, every comfort and convenience is provided bathers. The piers on which the dressing rooms are located are roomy and scrupulously clean. Every dressing room has its private shower bath, mirror and other accessories. Clean, dry bathing suits are furnished to all patrons. In all respects, close attention is given to sanitation.

Ranking next to bathing as an attraction, in the opinion of many Saltair patrons, is the entertainment afforded dancers.

One of the largest dance floors in the world is at Saltair, lo-



Typical crowd of pleasure seekers leaving the train at Saltair.

cated on the second floor of the main pavilion. In this huge hall, thousands of dancers can be easily accommodated at one time, without crowding. In addition to the dancing space, there is a broad foyer leading around the oval, which serves as a promenade and as a space for spectators.

A somewhat out-of-the-ordinary feature of the Saltair dances is that no admission is charged to the dance floor. There are no turnstiles through which dancers must pass after depositing nickels or dimes. The dancing pavilion is maintained by the Saltair management for the free use and enjoyment of every visitor.

WONDERFUL BRYCE CANYON.

Departing from Salt Lake City over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for Bryce Canyon, we leave the train at Marysvale after a beautiful ride through fertile valleys and past snow-capped hills, and take the auto stage for Panguitch, Utah, a distance of fifty-five miles. From there to Bryce we continue our auto stage trip twenty-five miles to the rim of the canyon.

Traveling through ten miles of the Sevier Forest and accustoming ourselves to its soft greens and the beautiful blues, we, of a sudden, find ourselves, with no warning whatever, standing on the rim of Bryce Canyon, its walls falling away at our feet and the glory of its color and the marvel of erosive forms, in the shapes of castles, steeples, towers, great ruins, figures of animals, fairies and giants, all the great folk and all the wee folk, since time was time, gathered together in one place.

It is possible to find every color of the spectrum in strata, varying in thickness from two to one hundred feet, and the erosive forms are numberless.

The fifteen square miles of Bryce Canyon will stand forever as a symbol of the most beautiful thing that Mother Nature ever created in one small spot.

The erosion is due to the elements entirely, and the great walls towering above us for three hundred feet, the fantastic and beautiful carvings, take us back to childhood, and the visions of Fairy Land and the Arabian Nights fill our minds.

The slow work of evolution that has carved out of Nature this wonderful playground is guessed at by some of the visitors. Some say thousands of years have been required to create the wonderful

avenues and picturesque formations. Anyone can guess and form conclusions. The old settlers say the place hasn't changed one bit in the last fifty years. The foliage of the canyon is evidence that it has been practically the same for the last 500 years and probably much longer. At least many of the giant pines that grow in the canyon are older than that. Some of these trees are at the very



A Scene in Bryce Canyon.

edge of the overhanging rim, some are on protruding ledges half way down the side and others are at the base of the most perpendicular columns, where the slightest change in the surface of the rocks would have ended their existence.

Citizens of Panguitch claim Bryce Canyon. Every man, woman and child in this thriving town is a booster for southern Utah, for Panguitch and for Bryce Canyon. Panguitch has a commercial club that is made up of the real live citizens.

Further information can be obtained from the Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City or from the Commercial Club, Panguitch, Utah.

Information for Tourists

Going East via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

The wonderful resources of the great State of Utah—her majestic, snow-covered peaks; her crystal lakes, her mountains of gold, silver and copper; her rich agricultural valleys; her mystifying desert, beckoning the life-giving waters of her mountain torrents are unfolded in a magnificent panorama from the car windows of the Denver & Rio Grande trains as they thread their way from the shores of the great salt sea to the summit of the Continental Divide.

Shortly after leaving Salt Lake City, the east-bound traveler over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad is skirting the shores of Utah Lake, and near to Lehi may be seen the plant of the Lehi Sugar Company. Provo, the county seat of Utah county, has a population of about 9,000 and also boasts the largest woolen mills west of the Mississippi river.

At Grand Junction, the metropolis of the Western Slope of Colorado, passengers have the choice of two routes across the Rocky Mountains, one via Glenwood Springs and the other via Montrose, Black Canon of the Gunnison and Marshall Pass.

Immediately after leaving Glenwood Springs the train is whisked into the beautiful Canon of the Grand, famed for its fantastic, kaleidoscopic walls, rising to 2,500 feet above the tracks. The Canon of the Grand is succeeded by the Eagle River Canyon.

The train now follows the Arkansas river through Brown's Canon into Salida, where trains from the Marshall Pass line connect with the main line, and then enter the remarkable Grand Canon of the Arkansas, midway in which is located the stupendous Royal Gorge. At this point the walls are but ten yards apart and the sheer granite walls rise 2,627 feet above the tracks, which are built out over the rushing Arkansas by means of a hanging bridge, suspended by great beams from the granite walls.

As the train emerges from this mighty canon the orchard town of Canon City spreads out and the train continues on to



Royal Gorge.

Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Palmer Lake and Denver, the eastern terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande.

Colorado Springs.—This pleasure resort and residence city of Colorado lies at the base of Pike's Peak, at an elevation of 5,992 feet. Surrounded as it is by the different points of interest of the great Pike's Peak region, it becomes the headquarters for the tourist in visiting this famous locality, and offers to him the fullest facilities. The electric lines equipped with the most modern and luxurious coaches, connect all parts of the city.

The site on which stands the **Antlers Hotel** is generally conceded to be, from a scenic and commercial standpoint, the most attractive in the United States.

In the East the Hotel forms the terminus of Pike's Peak Avenue, the main thoroughfare of Colorado Springs, while on the West the Hotel looks out over its own broad acres of beautiful park to that wonderful vista of foothills and rugged pine-clad mountains out of which rises the massive snow-mantled pinnacle of Pike's Peak. A score of the scenic wonders of America are at the threshold of Colorado Springs, including the far-famed Garden of the Gods, the famous Cog Road to the top of Pike's Peak, Seven Falls, Cave of the Winds and hundreds of other delightful canon and overland trips and trails.



Antlers' Hotel.

The **Antlers Hotel** is recognized as one of the finest hotels in the United States and is conducted on the European Plan and its restaurant has a reputation equal to any in America.

ON PIKE'S PEAK, VIA THE WORLD FAMOUS COG ROAD.

"The Scenic Marvel of the American Continent."

Colorado is full of scenic attractions: Among them is Pike's Peak and the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway (World Famous Cog Wheel Route) and of the many thousands of strangers who visit the State every year, rarely one fails to make the novel ascent to the Summit of the mountain that is fittingly termed the "Monument of the Continent."

Weeks may be spent here without exhausting the almost limitless possibilities for sight-seeing, but the two outstanding trips which will give the visitor quickly the most comprehensive grasp of the scenic marvels of this entire region are: first, that to the summit of Pike's Peak by the world-famous Cog Road, and second, that by automobile over the Crystal Park Automobile Highway, the grandest mountain auto drive in America, barring none.

The Cog Road follows the scenic route along the east side to the very top and from the Cog Road Summit Terminal Station



Cog Train on Twenty-Five per cent Grade.

(which can be seen by the naked eye from any point in the region) the view covers practically the entire State of Colorado and sweeps on into Utah, New Mexico, and Kansas. The Crystal Park Auto Drive epitomizes all that is best in the mountain scenery of this, the grandest mountain region of America. The Cog Road takes you to the absolute summit, right where, without the slightest exertion on your part, the grandest views are unfolded. The glass enclosed observation coaches, protect you from the cold and high winds, above timber line, without obstructing your view. Many motorists drive their car to the Cog Depot, Manitou, where free parking space is provided, and go to the Summit by the Cog Road and on their return the car is in fit condition to go where they please. The low rate round trip summer excursion tickets, cover war tax, and all charges, including street car fare, from point of purchase and return—no toll charge—also carry a free toll ticket for the Crystal Park Mountain Auto Drive. Descriptive folder, giving more detailed information, will be furnished on application at the Bureau of Information, Temple Block, Salt Lake City, or by writing to W. C. Dotterer, Traffic Manager, Manitou, Colorado.

Manitou.—Nestling in a cleft of the Mountains at the very foot of Pike's Peak is Manitou Springs, Colorado's most celebrated

resort and watering place—the center of all the scenic attractions, and the Home of the only Mineral Springs of this region, highly mineralized and carbonated.

The Cliff House is built of white lava stone, and is the largest and most attractive resort hotel in Colorado, having 265 rooms (100 en suite with bath), long distance telephones, and every convenience of the most modern hotels.

In the Sun Parlors, Writing and Lounging Rooms, Offices, Ladies' Parlor, Music Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, etc., the Cliff House of the past years will hardly be recognized, save that the home-like appearance and atmosphere, which has been such a prominent feature of The Cliff for the past thirty-five years, still prevail.



The Cliff House.

Adjacent to the Cliff House is the new \$40,000.00 Bath House, one of the finest hydrotherapeutic establishments in America

Under efficient management, together with the curative properties of the radio-Goda waters of the Manitou Springs which is used, the Manitou Baths are fast gaining a national reputation.

For rates and further particulars regarding the hotel and surroundings, address The Cliff House, Manitou Springs, Colorado, under the Ownership-Management of The E. E. Nichols Hotel Company.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Denver is justly celebrated for its beauty and its appeal to tourists, as well as for its manufacturing and commercial domination of the Rocky Mountain region. "The Paris of America" is a term that is often applied to Denver on account of the beauty of its public buildings and structures, its clean streets and attractive parks. Denver has 256,491 population, and is the rail and highway hub of Colorado, and is the principal gateway to the twelve great national parks.

The first thing that catches the tired traveler's eye coming out of Denver's Union Depot is the famous "**Welcome Arch**," and just through it the splendid **Oxford Hotel**, with its **new fireproof annex**, just half a block away, yet remarkably free from noise and dirt. You have no cab, taxi-cab or street car fares to pay. **Comfort without Extravagance** in the spacious public lobbies, rest rooms, etc.,



quiet and scrupulously clean bed rooms and parlors, beautifully furnished at rates from \$1.00 per day and up, and three splendid cafes serve the best of food at popular prices. The **Oxford Hotel** has 300 rooms, three cafes and a Modern garage. It is generally con-

ceded to be the largest popular-priced hotel in Denver. Sight-seeing Autos leave this hotel at convenient hours for City and Mountain trips.

Denver as the Gateway to 12 National Parks and 32 National Monuments.

Denver, in the early days, was regarded as purely a mining center, but now, while it is more important as mining headquarters than ever, it has also grown into a city of more than a quarter of a million people with every variety of industry.

All the great railroad systems of the West lead to Denver and all the principal automobile roads converge here.

The 12 National Parks and 32 National Monuments of the West are reached from Denver by rail and highway. Two of the most important of these Government Playgrounds—Rocky Mountain National Park and Mesa Verde National Park—are located in Colorado, the former being only 75 miles from Denver and the latter being reached in little more than a day's travel through wonderful scenery, by rail and auto.

Denver is a wonderfully attractive city, clean, well-lighted, substantially built and possessing fine public buildings, including a magnificent State Capitol, a Federal Building built of Colorado white marble, the U. S. Mint, a beautiful public Library, two Museums, a Municipal Auditorium and a handsome new Union Station. Street cars and automobiles make regular trips to all points of interest.

There are 38 scenic trips from Denver to the mountains, including 14 One-day trips. Denver's Mountain Parks are connected with the City by one of the costliest highways in the world, which winds to the summit of Lookout Mountain with gentle grades. Here is afforded a marvelous view of City and plain, 2,000 feet below. Genessee Mountain, six miles further into the Park, is 1,000 feet higher and is the seat of the City's Game Preserve, which contains buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep and other wild animals. A day's circle trip through this Park combines both peak and canon and gives the visitor an infinite variety of beauty and grandeur.

Denver has 252 hotels in the business district and over 700 boarding houses and private homes that are open to visitors. Its fine hotels with their unexcelled service, its fine buildings, its easily-made scenic trips and its excellent street car and automobile service, make Denver an ideal Tourist City, famed for its hospitality.

For further information and literature write to The Denver Tourist & Publicity Bureau, 505 17th Street, Denver, Colorado.



Information for Tourists

Going West from Ogden via the Southern Pacific Railway

The Southern Pacific's "Ogden Route" to California offers the travelers choice of three daily limited trains, unexcelled in equipment, facilities and dining car service, its rock-ballasted, high standard track being protected throughout by automatic electric block signals.

Leaving Ogden on the "Overland Limited," the "Pacific Limited," or the "Continental Limited" you cross the Great Salt Lake Cut-Off, extending over the northern arm of the lake—30 miles from shore to shore—actually "Going to Sea by Rail."

Entering Nevada the line traverses great stock ranges and irrigated farms which show remarkable development. For miles the railroad follows the Humboldt River, through Palisade Canyon and the thriving towns of Wells, Elko, Carlin, Battle Mountain, Winnemucca, Golconda, Lovelock and Sparks. Reno, the Metropolis of Nevada, is seat of the State University. Beyond Reno the ascent of the Sierra Nevada is begun and you enter California while climbing toward the summit.

Along the main line, are splendid panoramas over Donner Lake; and after crossing the Sierra summit an elevated ridge is traversed above the mighty Canyon of the American River. Stop is made to enjoy the magnificent views into the timbered gorge, with its swirling stream, 2,000 feet below.

Descending the western slope, California's scenery is entrancingly unrolled. Through Colfax, Auburn and Roseville we reach Sacramento, capital city of California, thence to Benicia, where the entire train is taken aboard the largest ferry-boat afloat and is carried across the Straits of Carquinez to Porta Costa. The line then skirts the eastern shore of San Francisco's glorious golden-gated Bay, through Berkeley and Oakland to Oakland Pier, whence San Francisco is reached by Southern Pacific's splendid ferry steamers.

Information for Tourists

Going West via The Salt Lake Route

The most interesting and by far the shortest route from Utan to Southern California, is the world-famous Mormon trail, over which the pioneers drove in prairie-schooners and where the splendid trains of the Salt Lake Route speed smoothly today.

Typical western scenery pleases the traveler's eye. The giant rock walls of the towering mountains, the Oquirrh, Wasatch, Pine Valley, Tintic and other mighty ranges, loom against the sky. They change their colors with magic ease now purple, amethyst, pink, blood-red sometimes at sunset and shimmering silver under the light of the moon and stars of the desert. They form stupendous castles, pinnaced mosques, grim fortresses and fantastic palaces as delightful as Oriental architectural triumphs.

Utah, Nevada and California are three of the most remarkable states in history in scenic grandeur and in modern development which is transforming them before our very eyes.

Western life and energy is seen along the route. Great herds of cattle graze on the plateaus and in the valleys. Shepherds with faithful dogs tend vast flocks. Down to the stations come the miners' ores from the richly-veined mountains of copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold. Farms with fertile fields of green, alfalfa and vegetables, make green the gray expanses here and there. Coyotes calmly scan the thundering caravan of steel. Eagles soar above. Rivers roar and froth at the granite canyons which confine them. Rugged heights rise fringed with dark-green cedars.

All the way from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, there is a fascinating panorama, ever changing as the luxurious train sweeps on. At Lund in Southern Utah those who have decided to make the automobile side-trip to magnificent Zion Canyon, leave the train and step into machines.

Zion Canyon was opened to travel in 1917 by the construction by the U. S. Government of a perfect highway, connecting with other portions of a road built by the State of Utah and Washington County. Nowhere on earth is there a gorge of greater splen-

dor and charm. You can motor on to the very floor of the Canyon and stand beside cliffs rising abruptly three thousand feet above you. Others tower to heights of nine thousand four hundred feet nearby.

Through the narrow green and lovely valley, the Rio Virgin wends a foamy way to join the mighty Colorado River a few miles further on. Now and then the Canyon widens into amphitheatres so vast and so still that one stands breathless. The beauty of colorings in the sandstone walls is entrancing. Nature's paint brush often surprises but is always harmonious. The peculiar advantage Zion Canyon holds over other Canyons of great magnitude, is that of accessibility. It is unnecessary to stand quivering on the brink of an awful chasm or to wind tortuously down steep sides to gain the bottom. One drives in ease and comfort into the canyon and looks up without hesitation. And there is a trail to the summit for those who wish to glance downward into the terrific depths. There is a peace and beauty which please the soul, a restfulness remarked by all who visit Zion Canyon. The mildness of climate here is noteworthy. Fine pears, peaches, grapes and other fruits are grown in this fertile district which was first settled in 1861. Interesting side trips are made to see the cliff dwellings and hieroglyphics of the Ancients.

Through passengers without leaving the train enjoy Rainbow Canyon and the Palisades in Nevada. Pink pinnacles of sandstone, honeycombed cliffs of gray, titanic rocks of chocolate, gentle valleys opening at one side or the other, towers ruby-red in the lowering sunlight, mine tunnels here and there, battlements of brown stone flung aloft thirty stories against the turquoise sky, foaming waterfalls, smooth stretches of clear water, symmetrical cedars green and sturdy, the burrow pack train, and every few miles the stout houses of hollow concrete blocks for vigilant track men on duty day and night—these are a few of the sights along the way.

Thriving towns dot the path to Sunny Southern California. Garfield near Salt Lake City, is where a great smelter treats the ores from the famous Bingham copper mine which steam-shovels thirty thousand tons a day on mountain terraces. Another huge smelting plant is located in a Canyon near Tooele. Tintic is a mining district of note. Silver City, Eureka and Mammoth are reached by a branch line. Lynndyl is headquarters for the Sevier Land & Water Company irrigating fifty thousand acres on the

skirts of the Pahvant mountains. Delta, Oasis, Malone with its experimental farm operated jointly by the Utah Agricultural College, U. S. Government and the Salt Lake Route, forging ahead; Milford with its rich fields, Moapa and its cantaloupes, Caliente, Las Vegas, an up-to-date town with the principal shops of the rail-

road, and a branch line to Tonopah, Goldfield, and other mining camps, are points of interest.

One of the most delightful sensations of travel, globe-trotters say, is that experienced on the Salt Lake Route as the train crossing the San Bernardino Mountains through Cajon Pass, drops down from the gray rugged mountains into green and lovely Southern California. The ravishing beauty of the valley with its emerald groves of orange, grape fruit and lemon, the eucalyptus trees wav-



Ripening Oranges Beneath Snowy Mountain Peaks—Southern California.

ing like pale green plumes against the perpetual summer sky, perfume of orange blossoms, oiled boulevards winding off in all directions, olive orchards, truck gardens, pretty bungalows and elegant villas; these and many other sights combine to present a picture unsurpassed anywhere on earth.

San Bernardino is a very pretty thriving city. Here one may take the notable loop trip by automobile over the 101-mile Rim of The World Highway in the San Bernardino mountains, visiting

Little Bear and Big Bear lakes, numerous hotels and camps and motoring 8200 feet high over a fine road.

Riverside is beautiful. Mt. Rubidoux in the center of the valley is the scene of the annual Easter sunrise service. The Mission Inn differs from all other hostleries. It unites the past and present, having the quiet and the appearance of the old Spanish Missions with open patios, flowers and singing birds and also the luxurious service of a modern hotel. It contains an art gallery, a museum of antiques, a cloister music room with organ concerts each afternoon and evening, a large curio shop and the greatest collection of bells on earth.

Los Angeles is the gay center of southland resorts. From this fascinating City of The Angels, one can quickly reach all points. There are twenty-three beach towns near by. Hotels, boarding houses and apartments of every style abound.



A Portion of the Inner Harbor, at Los Angeles Harbor.

The harbor with its foreign and domestic shipping is always interesting. Catalina Island offers fishing, boating, and submarine gardens of rare beauty. Steam lines, electric roads and motor highways take visitors north, south, east and west for business or pleasure.

Pacific Electric Railway.

The Pacific Electric Railway system represents an investment of approximately \$75,000,000 and dates its growth in line with the development of Southern California since 1895, its total track miles at that date being ten and a quarter, whereas today, over 1,100 miles of track is in use, extending from Los Angeles for a radius of approximately 75 miles and over which in excess of 3,000 trains per day are operated under dispatching orders.

Located upon its lines are approximately fifty cities and towns, all of them prosperous communities, imbued with civic pride and possessing all of the better elements constituting modern cities.

"Old Mission-Balloon Route."—This wonderful day's journey established many years ago and today unequalled by any trip upon the globe at the fare charged (\$1.33 including war tax) takes one through a portion of Southern California's "Golden Treasure Chest" and the World's winter paradise traveling through the beautiful San Gabriel Valley to the Old Mission San Gabriel; to Pasadena, the "Crown City" of the Southland; to the famous Cawston Ostrich Farm, returning through Los Angeles to Santa Monica—Ocean Park—Venice via Hollywood the wonderful residential section of Los Angeles through Sherman, Sawtelle and the National Soldiers' Home. The route following closely to the foot hills bordering Cahuenga Valley reaching the ocean at Palisades Park in Santa Monica.

The Orange Empire Trolley Trip leaving the Pacific Electric Station 9 a. m. daily, is the best way to see Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino, Mt. Rubidoux and the greatest orange growing district in the world. A trip down famous Magnolia Avenue, through the Sherman Indian School and over beautiful Smiley Heights is included in the fare—\$4.00. The party is also conducted through the Mission Inn at Riverside.

"The Great Mt. Lowe Trip."—Mount Lowe, while by no means the highest mountain in California, is perhaps the most famous, due to its unique railway, its ease of access, its varied scenes of beauty and rugged grandeur, and the many thousands of visitors who make the ascent annually, including tourists from all parts of the world.

The peculiar charm of the place is its complete mountain environment contrasted with luxurious accommodations, ease of access and metropolitan conveniences—morning papers, two daily mails, five daily trains, long-distance telephones and a thoroughly high-class hostelry. The Resort is delightful at all seasons.

Full information about all sight-seeing trips can be obtained at the Information Bureau, Pacific Electric Station, Sixth and Main Streets, Los Angeles or address O. A. Smith General Passenger Agent. Los Angeles, California

The Hotel Leighton, long known as an ideal family and tourist hotel, is directly opposite Westlake Park with its forty acres of lake, trees and flowers. Its summer popularity is largely due to the immediate location of this beautiful playground. The Hotel grounds also offer quite a contrast to the closely built up central



Westlake Park and Hotel Leighton.

locations. Two acres or more with two fine tennis courts, cool and inviting seats and swings under large shade trees, cement floored pergola, clock golf and children's playground.

The prevailing wind from the southwest through the trees and over the lake of the park plays a very important part in making this section delightfully cool as compared with other sections of the city.

The distance from the business section can be covered in ten minutes by four direct car lines.

The **Baltimore Hotel**, operated by E. H. Hess and W. J. Colopy is a new and **absolutely fireproof** hotel of 254 rooms, completed and furnished in December, 1910. The hotel is constructed of rein-



forced concrete on solid cement rock foundation and has every convenience known to modern times. The rooms are furnished up-to-date and are large, light and airy, arranged single or ensuite, with or without private baths. Many modern innovations have been introduced to make a perfectly comfortable and pleasant resting place for the stranger and traveler demanding a modern and strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day. **The Baltimore** occupies an enviable location on the corner of Fifth near Main, the civic center of Los Angeles. Free auto bus meets all trains. For reservations address Baltimore Hotel Company, Los Angeles, Calif.



Information for Tourists

Going West via Western Pacific Railway

The Western Pacific crosses an arm of the Great Salt Lake by a new route across the southern end of that silent sea, and a little further on enters upon the Great Salt Beds. Here, for thirty miles, the roadbed is laid upon white, solid salt from one to fifteen feet thick and extending for miles on either hand. From the summit of the Toano Range, which is the divide into Nevada, a superb vista of the wondrous salty desert of the Great Basin is given. Across Nevada and clear to the Sierra Divide of California



Feather River Canyon.

the route is a constant succession of such views—of sharp, mysteriously tinted ranges standing sentry over brooding desert basins, whose solitudes are broken by green irrigated meadows and valleys and the nestling buildings of ranch and town.

All the run across Utah and Nevada and eastern California is made in an atmosphere of crystal clearness and crispness; yet altitude is not otherwise noticeable, for the grade never exceeds one per cent, so easy are the ascents and descents.

The Pacific slope of California is reached by the historic Beckwith Pass over the Sierra Nevada—the lowest railroad pass of the Sierra, being only 5,118 feet elevation. Here also entered the Forty-Niners; and now the way down the storied canyon of the Feather and out to Oroville is again one of intense romantic interest.

The route from Marysville, through Sacramento to Stockton, gives glimpses of the extensive bay-and-river traffic of the lower Feather, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers, and displays the immense truck-garden system of the famed delta region—America's Nile. From Stockton the road, swinging round the Contra Costa Hills, through cherry and peach orchards, emerges upon the bay at handsome Oakland, whence the Western Pacific ferries ply across to queenly San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Climate.—San Francisco's wholesome atmosphere is a desirable change in winter and summer for people residing in the interior or for those living in the Lake region, Atlantic or Gulf seaboards. While the winters are gloriously and gratefully warm, the summers are invigorating and pleasantly cool, the difference between seasons being scarcely perceptible—in fact, the temperature is more uniformly even throughout the year than that of any other large city in the world. The mean temperature for a period of twenty years for December, January and February was 50.8; for the months of June, July and August, 56.5; there being a difference of only six degrees between the winter and summer months. Sunstroke never occurs.

The same weight clothing is generally worn by the residents of San Francisco the year round, usually medium weight.

The celebrated trade winds are most exhilarating and combined with the occasional early morning, delicious fogs of the summer are conducive to good health, for which the people are famed, and productive of the matchless complexions of the women.

Cyclones, tornadoes are unknown. Thunder storms are so in-

frequent that there have been eight years without atmospheric electrical disturbances in the past twenty years.

Snow is exceedingly rare and such a curiosity that it is an annual event in San Francisco to bring a carload of snow from the mountains for the children to see.

Population.—The discovery of gold early in 1848 brought a rush of immigrants from all sections of the world, the population increasing in two years to nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. From this time the progress and growth of San Francisco have been rapid, if not marvelous. Many natural obstacles have been overcome and the development of the city has extended to its most remote districts; the latest returns give San Francisco a population of 508,410 in its area of 46½ square miles; however, the bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce shows the metropolitan area comprises a population of 1,121,631 or 30% of the population of California.

Chief Points of Interest.—Twin Peaks—"Figure Eight" Drive; Ocean Beach; Cliff House and Seal Rocks; Sutro Baths; Sutro Heights; Golden Gate; Presidio; The Marina; Fisherman's Wharf; Mission Dolores; Chinatown; Civic Center. In Golden Gate Park, are the Conservatory; Aviary; Children's Playground; Memorial Museum; California Academy of Sciences; Temple of Music; Japanese Tea Garden; Stow Lake.

For further information write San Francisco Convention and Tourist League, San Francisco, Cal.

Palace Hotel, San Francisco.—When the Central Pacific was completed, linking, with its rails of steel, the East to the West, the need of accommodations suitable for the travelers of rank and wealth who visited San Francisco was at once apparent. From this need the Palace Hotel sprang into being in 1875—almost a half-century ago.

For many years this was the largest hotel in the world, containing over a thousand rooms. In 1909, the new Palace absolutely modern and new in every particular was opened on the same historic site.

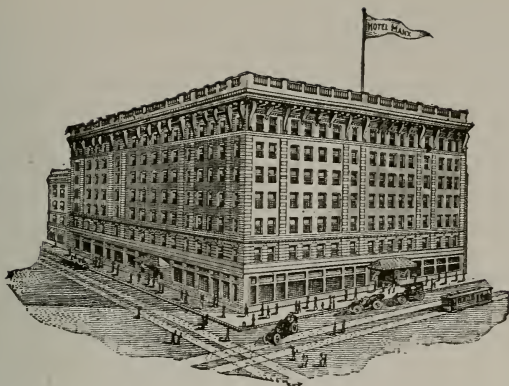
Like the original Palace, the new building covers an entire city block of approximately two acres, at the junction of new Mont-



gomery and Market Streets in the heart of the business and amusement districts of the city.

The original Palace was built around an immense sun court into which the carriages of the arriving guests rolled over a gravelled drive-way. This sun court, in the Palace of today is used as a lounge and dining room. The Palace Palm Court is considered one of the finest dining rooms in America.

The Palace has been famed since the early days for its incomparable service. It is the rendezvous for the West's oldest and finest families. It contains 700 rooms each with private bath. There is no service that might add to the pleasure or comfort of the traveler that has not been provided by the Palace management. This interesting historic hotel to which still clings the glamor and romance of the Days of Gold, provides an eight-million dollar home for the resident or traveler. It is under the management of Halsey E. Manwaring.



The Hotel Manx, San Francisco's best located and most popular hotel, is situated on Powell and O'Farrell Streets, in the heart of the business and shopping district and one block from the leading theaters. The commodious lobby is a home-like rest room for the traveler, and special attention is given to ladies unattended.

The Hotel Manx is a modern steel building of three hundred rooms, connecting with bath, and the furnishings are rich and comfortable. It is equipped with swift and light running elevators, also telephone service and running ice water in every room. The Manx is operated on the European plan and has a la carte grill in connection. The rates are from \$1.50 up.

Under the management of J. M. Flanagan.

Yosemite National Park is the superlative in natural beauty. Many years ago Ralph Waldo Emerson testified to its rare qualities by saying that it was the only place he had ever seen which "came up to the brag." Since then thousands of visitors have confirmed his opinion.

Yosemite is notable in another way which is as important, in that it offers the most varied classes of accommodations of any National Park. Regardless of taste, the Yosemite National Park Company, composed of public spirited citizens of California interested in developing the Park not exploiting it, has provided accommodations to suit and within the range of the traveler's means. Furthermore, the 3-day "Y T S" Tour of Yosemite National Park

offers an opportunity to see both sides of this beautiful region at a minimum expense, the only tour which takes in the most noted features of the Park's 1100 square miles.

There are two easy ways to get into Yosemite, both of them connecting conveniently with mainline railroads. The first is by way of El Portal, which holds the record of being the connecting point for more rail and automobile travel than any other place in the United States—testifying to the popularity of the route. El Portal is the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad, 78 miles from Merced on the mainlines of Southern Pacific and Santa Fe between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and there is no charge for stop-over for the purpose of visiting Yosemite National Park. Baggage is stored free at Merced during sidetrip. El Portal is right at the Park's official entrance. Big motor stages of the Yose-



Yosemite Park.

mite Transportation System meet every train to take visitors fifteen beautiful miles up the canyon of the Merced River to Yosemite Valley.

The other way into Yosemite is without peer among mountain trips and appeals especially to trans-continental travelers. It is by way of the Tioga Road, ascending the crest of the Sierra Nevada—one of the few highways in the world which dare the summit of a mountain range. The Tioga Road runs between Lake Tahoe on the north and Yosemite on the south, connecting with railroad lines at each end, so that it is possible to break the long overland trip with three glorious days in the mountains and resume rail travel to San Francisco or Los Angeles as desired. Truckee is the mainline connecting point on the north. Because the Tioga Road reaches an altitude of 9941 feet, the Tioga Tour is operated only from July 15 to September 15.

And after reaching the Park—what then? Hospitable Yosemite Lodge, at the foot of Yosemite Falls, the highest cataract in the world, offers redwood cabins under the pines, electrically heated and lighted, private baths and screened sleeping porches, with many diversions such as swimming pool, dancing pavilion, children's playground and nightly campfire and entertainment. There is individual service at meals in the attractive dining room. Yosemite Lodge Annex provides the least expensive accommodations in all Yosemite National Park—canvas cabins, cafeteria service at meals—with the same recreational facilities as enjoyed by patrons of the Lodge. Both these popular resorts are in Yosemite Valley, the site also of Sentinel Hotel, perhaps the only hostelry in the world electrically equipped from kitchen ranges to room heat.

At Glacier Point, 3254 feet above the valley, is the beautiful Glacier Point Hotel and Glacier Point Hotel Annex, the latter with cafeteria service. Other lodges include Big Trees Lodge in Mariposa Grove of Sequoias, Hetch Hetchy Lodge, Merced Lake Lodge and Tenaya Lake Lodge.

Descriptive information may be had at the Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City, or at any of the offices of the Yosemite National Park Company—517 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles; 689 Market Street, San Francisco and Yosemite, California.

Information for Tourists

Oregon Short Line Railroad

(Union Pacific System)

The Tourists in traveling the Pacific Northwest, will appreciate the short route and the saving of time afforded by the Oregon Short Line and its connections, through Granger, Wyoming, or by way of Ogden, Utah.

Leaving Ogden the traveler journeys northward through Willard, Brigham and Bear River Canyon, with its interesting high trestles, tunnels, etc., and on to Cache Junction. This is the junction point of a branch line operating into Cache Valley, one of the most beautiful and fruitful agricultural sections of Utah. Viewed from Cache Junction in summer, this valley is a veritable garden spot.

Beyond Cache Junction, Pocatello, Idaho, 134 miles from Ogden is reached. Pocatello may be fitly termed the "hub city" of the Oregon Short Line system, for from it the line diverges to the four points of the compass: east, to Granger, Wyoming, through Lava Hot Springs and Soda Springs, Idaho, past Montpelier from which point beautiful Bear Lake is reached and through the famous coal districts of Diamondville and Kemmerer, Wyoming; north to Butte, Montana, and west to Portland, Oregon. En route to Portland is traversed 200 miles of unsurpassable scenery along the Columbia River.

Twenty-six miles from Pocatello, westward, is American Falls crossing the Snake River where one is afforded a good view of the "grandeur of its waters," and which is shown later in awe-inspiring degree at Shoshone Falls, farther west, reached from Twin Falls City where the waters dash down sheer lava cliffs 212 feet, in indescribable whirls and sprays, breaking at last into a boiling chaotic turmoil in the bowl below, thence speeding on and by various sources finding their way to the Pacific Ocean.

Traveling north from Pocatello, the tourist will, of course, seek the way to the Yellowstone Park. This is reached by an overnight trip from either Salt Lake City or Ogden.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Just across the street from the entrance to the Temple Block in Salt Lake City (at 27 W. South Temple St.), is the office of the Yellowstone Park Camps Company.

This is the only camps company in the Park being the successor of the famous "Wylie Way" and Shaw & Powell.



A Yellowstone Camp.

The Camps Company is licensed by the United States Government to operate five large permanent summer camps. These camps are Old Faithful, Mammoth, Lake, Canyon and Roosevelt. A splendidly equipped auto transportation line operates over the government highways, transporting the guests of the camps company to each permanent camp. The standard tour requires four and one-half days and the complete cost covering transportation, meals, lodgings and guides is \$45.00.

Each permanent camp is a village of tent cottages with central halls for meals and entertainment. All sleeping tents are floored, heated and cozily equipped with double beds and necessary furniture. The atmosphere of the camps is informal and wholesome. There is no formality or "dressing up."

Readers are invited to apply for free folder at Camps Office, in Salt Lake City or address Yellowstone Park Camps Company, Livingston, Montana.

Representatives of the Bureau of Information may be found at the following addresses

- Australia**—Don C. Rushton, 43 Station St., Newtown, Sydney N. S. W., Australia.
- Britain**—Orson F. Whitney, 295 Edge Lane, Liverpool, England.
- California**—Jos. W. McMurrin, 153 West Adams St., Los Angeles, California and 1649 Hayes Street, San Francisco.
- Central States**—Samuel O. Bennion, 302 South Pleasant St., Independence, Mo.
- Canada**—Nephi Jensen, 36 Ferndale, Toronto, Canada.
- Eastern States**—George W. McCune, 273 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
- Hawaii**—E. Wesley Smith, Honolulu, Box 410, Hawaii.
- Japan**—Lloyd Ivie, 81 Yakuojimachi Ushigome, Tokyo, Japan.
- Mexico**—Rey L. Pratt, 3531 Fort Boulevard, El Paso, Texas.
- Netherlands**—John P. Lillywhite, Crooswykschesingel 16, Rotterdam, Holland.
- New Zealand**—George S. Taylor, Box 72, Auckland, New Zealand.
- Northern States**—Winslow F. Smith, 2555 No. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- Norway**—August S. Schow, Osterhausgaten 27 Christiania, Norway.
- Northwestern States**—Heber C. Iverson, P. O. Box 295, Portland, Oregon, 810 E. Madison.
- Samoa**—John Q. Adams, Box 29, Apia, Upolu, Samoa.
- Denmark**—Carl E. Peterson, Korsgade 11, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Southern States**—Charles A. Callis, 350 Woodward Ave., Box 852, Atlanta, Ga.
- South Africa**—J. Wyley Sessions, Main Road, Mowbray Cumorah, Cape Colony, So. Africa.
- Sweden**—Theodore Tobiason, Svartensgatan No. 3, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Switzerland**—Serge F. Ballif, Leimenstrasse No. 49, Basel.
- Tahiti**—L. H. Kennard, Jr., Papeete, Tahiti, Society Islands.
- Western States**—John M. Knight, 538 E. 7th Ave., Denver, Colorado.
- Tonga**—Mark Coombs, Nakualofa, Tonga, Via. Vancouver.
- Chihuahua, Mexico**—Joseph C. Bentley, Colonia Juarez, Chih., Mexico.

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